**INSURANCE.**

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

**INSURANCE.**

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 57--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 6 1929 ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 9 Mar. | Kaisar-i-Hind | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,550 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,444 |
| 8 „ | Mores .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 13 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 „ | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 3 Aug. | *Ranpura .. | | 10,601 |
| 10 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 17 „ | Naldera .. | | 16,088 |
| 24 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 31 „ | Malwa* .. | | 11,000 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana * .. | 8427 |
| 18th Apr. | Domala * .. | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

| | | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B.L. THOSAR,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Mar. | Alipore .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 12th „ | Kidderpore .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 15th „ | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 29th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24th April | Delta .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 26th „ | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 10th May. | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 24th „ | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia, |
| 7th June. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 21st „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Mar. | Bankura .. | Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 6th „ | Ellora .. | Mombasa and Zanzibar only. |
| 8th „ | Varela .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 9th „ | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 11th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 13th „ | Karagola .. | East & South Africa. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 2 Mar. | 16 Mar. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @20 „ |
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17 Mar. | 29 „ |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | 3 April |
| *Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 24 Mar. | 7 „ |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 30 „ | 12 „ |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 „ |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 4 Apr | 18 „ |
| *Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 16 „ | 30 „ |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @1 May |
| Yamagat Maru .. | 3807 | 20 Aril | 4 „ |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushima Maru .. | 11000 | 21 Mar. | 7 April |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10000 | 4 Apr. | 21 „ |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | 18 „ | 5 May |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-Kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 3 April | 10 April |
| Korea Maru .. | 20000 | 17 „ | 24 „ |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

## BANKING

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | „ | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ | 102,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Singapore |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shimonosaka |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Manila | San Francisco |
| Changchun | Marunouchi | Samarang |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hamburg | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeir | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approred customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not lass than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tels. Address:—"Ulear" Kandi.

## BANKING.

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M A, LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
**For Your Clothes**
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

**Araujo Fernandes & Co.,**
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

**A Road**

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

**KAMSHASTRA**

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.**
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

## INSURANCE.

### WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

THE
### EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED:—Smart and Experienced AGENTS to Canvass orders for our handloom productions. Apply to:—K. P Neelambi & Sons, Weaving Factory, CALICUT.
A 1488

WANTED—for a Joint Stock Company, an experienced LEDGERKEEPER, Knowing Double Entry Book-Keeping Thoroughly and writing a fair hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 151 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31578

## WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).
T 31774.

## LOANS.

**13000** CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

## FOR SALE.

NICKEL PLATING PLANT complete brand new with accessories "W. Canning make." Particulars on application to Auto Supply Co. Bunder Road, Karachi.
T 31872

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trade Mark

**THIOCOL**

is our exclusive property. It has been registered in India since November 26th, 1912, and has been regularly used for pharmaceutical products made by us.

Cases of fraudulent use of this Trade Mark have come to our notice and we herewith wish to inform the public that any infringements brought to our notice will be dealt with by law.

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO., LTD., Basle, (Switzerland),

Sole Agents for India and Ceylon:
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo.
31889

### CHANGE OF NAME.

OWING to the restriction IMPLIED by the word "Autocar" as to the classes of business transacted, the Directors of the AUTOCAR FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of London, have decided, with immediate effect, to change the Company's name to the GUILDHALL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Guildhall Insurance Co., Ltd., Underwriters, under the supervision of the undersigned, FIRE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION insurances in India at the most favourable rates.

C. M. ROSS & CO.,
Branch Managers,
York Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
31887

### NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT NO. X OF 1928.

PURSUANT to the rules made by the Corporation under Section 31-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. X of 1928, I hereby fix Monday, the 18th March, 1929, as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors.

Printed forms of nomination papers can be obtained free of charge by persons eligible for election, on application at the Office of the Electoral Department during Office hours from THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1929, to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1929, inclusive.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the above-mentioned Office before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1929.

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1929, at the Corporation Hall.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 5th March, 1929.
31890

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. N. A. SHARWANI, (114, Jijibhai Road, Bandra), has been the real and only proprietor of the Victoria-Fatma Film Company, Bandra, from the very time the Company was started and that Fatma Begum who is our client's wife was merely a Benamidar for our client. Whoever shall hereafter deal with the said Fatma Begum either in her name or in the name of the Victoria-Fatma Film Company shall do so at his own risk and our client or his said Company will not be responsible for such dealings. To prevent any further difficulties, our client has changed the name of the Victoria-Fatma Film Company to The Sharwani Pictures Corporation. The creditors and the debtors of the Victoria-Fatma Film Company are hereby requested to communicate with our client in connection with the amounts due to or by them.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1929.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. N. A. Sharwani.
31888

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI" Festival, the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding six days (i.e., for the full-moon day and the following five days) will be granted, free of charge, on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than the 18th March, 1929, on certain specified conditions, for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways, or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with setts-tones.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th March, 1929.
31893

## CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

### THE INDIAN REVIEW.

**NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER**

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

**Price Eight Annas**

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**
Lamington Road, Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
INTERNATIONAL Picture CORPORATION.
Masterpiece Production.
Produced in SHARDA STUDIO
**Shiraz-Ud-Dowla**
Featuring your favourite
Master VITHAL, JANIBABU, ZEBUNNISA.
and other well-known stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9&11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.
*Coming Next Saturday*
Shree Jagdish Film Co.'s Masterpiece Production,
"CHANDRA MUKHI"
Featuring Miss GOHAR, RAJA SANDOS VAIDYA and others.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
(HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES)
UNIVERSAL'S MOVIETONE PICTURE
with
Music, Sound-effects and Dialogue:
**LONESOME**
STARRING:
**GLEN TRYON**
and
**BARBARA KENT**
It's a Lovely, Tender, Emotional Story built around a Boy and a Girl alone in a Big City—with a Background of Coney Island—a Picture without a villain.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Presents at
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only
**COMPROMISE**
featuring
**IRENE RICH**
WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, carefree youth; when one is his wife and the other his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION.
**RAMON NOVARRO**
The Screen's Greatest Romantic Actor
in
**A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN**
with
RENEE ADOREE
MARCELINE DAY
CARMEL MYERS
LOVE was the game he played GIRLS the toys he dallied with and then he met a beauty who won his heart and handed it right back to him.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY
PRESENT.
**BY CANDLE LIGHT**
Adapted from the Austrian by Harry Graham

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Krishna Film Co.'s New Film
**RAJ HANSA**
Story written by well-known Author, SHRIYUT NARAYAN VASANJEE THAKUR.
Directed by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD.
Photo by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL.
Story depicting unscrupulous Minister and the Queen, their dreadful and sinful deeds.
Featuring well-known screen faces, Miss GULAB and Miss RAMPYARI Mr. VISHNU and Mr. HAIDERSHA.
**Also STAGE DANCES**
By well-known European Artists.
Fine Music and Artistic Dance.
TIME: Sat. and Sunday at 3 P.M.
DAILY: at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
*COMING SOON* *COMING SOON*
"BILWA MANGAL".
KOHINOOR'S NEW PRODUCTION

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE CAPITOL**
TO-DAY at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
A RHAPSODY OF LOVE AND COMEDY:
**COLLEEN MOORE**

The Great Broadway Musical Comedy Hit
Also M. G. M. Hilarious "Our Gang" Comedy
**DOG HEAVEN**
*NEXT SATURDAY*
LON CHANEY IN **LAUGH CLOWN LAUGH**

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
MATINEE ON
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5 P.M.
**WHITE CITY**
Petit Compound, Opp. Fire Brigade Gowalia Tank Road,
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!
**THE MAN ANIMAL**
"AUSSIE" The Australian Kangaroo
**BOXING CHAMPION**
on view, Nightly — FREE! FREE!!
THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.
**1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001**
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
Admission to Grounds ANS. 2.

# Glorious White Teeth

## Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-18-2

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# BOMBAY

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

In response to overnight rise in New York futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 368/8 for Broach A. M. delivery and sharply declined on free offering by commission firms. When prices declined to Rs. 365/12, the decline was arrested and the market displayed somewhat steadier tendency under short covering. There was noticeable absence of buying and yesterday's buyers, were feeling nervous. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point.

Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A. M. | 366/8 |
| Broach J. A. | 372/8 |
| Oomra Mar. | 321/8 |
| Oomra May. | 327 |
| Bengal Mar. | 266/8 |
| Bengal May | 276/8 |

The market ruled quiet and closed at the lowest level at 5-30 as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 365 |
| Broach J/A. | 371 |
| Oomra March | 320 |
| Oomra May | 325/8 |
| Bengal March | 266 |
| Bengal May | 276 |

## SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 235.70+1.70 |
| June | 233.80+0.90 |
| September | 234.10+0.80 |

## ROOM RATE

Bombay, March 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal May | 267 |
| Bengal | 277 |
| Broach A/M. | 368 |
| Broach J/A. | 374 |
| Oomra March | 323 |
| Oomra May | 328 |

## SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 5.

| | Superfine | fine | fy good | good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal U. P. No. 1 | 280 | 275 | 267 | 260 |
| M.G. Sind | 282 | 277 | 269 | 262 |
| M.G. Punjab | 278 | 273 | 265 | 258 |
| M.G. Rajputana | 280 | 275 | 267 | 260 |
| Broach No. 2 | 381 | 376 | 371 | 366 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 334 | 329 | 323 | 313 |
| C P No. 1 | 354 | 349 | 343 | 333 |
| C P No. 2 | 344 | 339 | 333 | 323 |
| M.G. Khandesh | | | 301 | 291 |

## READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 L K Vshanji Khandesh | 280 |
| 100 A Damodar Pandharpur | 321 |
| 100 Gosho Pachora | 291 |
| 200 Do. Jalgaon | 285 |
| 100 Do. Nagar | 290 |
| 200 Japan Wun | 331 |
| 100 Currimbhoy Co. Bengal | 250 |
| 200 Do. Ujjain | 325 |
| 100 E Spinner Khamgaon | 315 |
| 100 Do. Manmar | 250 |
| 100 Langley Co. Banasa | 258 |
| 100 Do. Dhulia | 260 |
| 100 Volkart Khandwa | 270 |
| 100 Do. Khamgaon | 295 |
| 100 Mitha Nathoo Nimbahra | 310 |

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

| | Ready | Ready Red leafy | Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 283 | | |
| Bengal Fine | 278 | | |
| Bengal FG. | | 270 | 240/50 |
| Sindh-Punjab FP. | | 270 | 240/45 |
| Sndh-Punjab FG. | | 270 | 240/45 |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | | 325 | 315/20 |
| Nagpur Cavner | | 330/35 | 320/26 |
| Yeotmal Fine | | 320/25 | 305/15 |
| Arvi Fine | | 325/28 | 300/315 |
| Amraoti Fine | | 315/20 | 305 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | | 315/20 | 285/95 |
| Mulkapur Fine | | 300 | 275/80 |
| Khandesh Fine | | 290 | 260/65 |
| Muthia Fine | | 280 | 265/70 |
| Muthia FG. | | 275 | 235/55 |
| Nanded/Purna FG.GS. | | 340/45 | 305 |
| Purna FG.GS. | | 325 | 305 |
| Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS. | | 320 | 305 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | | 315 | 300/335 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | | 315/20 | 295/300 |
| Westerns MG. | | | 325 |
| Cambodia | 405/400 | | |
| Miraj/Sangli | | | 360 |
| Compta Good | | | 360 |
| Tinja | 515 | | |
| Busoga | 525 | | |


NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| „ Subscribed | „ | 3,56,05,275 |
| „ Paid-up | „ | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | „ | 1,27,80,246 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF


# NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 20.65 | +.12 |
| May | 20.66 | +.13 |
| July | 20.17 | +.05 |
| October | 19.91 | +.09 |
| December | 19.88 | —.04 |
| Middling Spot | 20.90 | +.10 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 19.77 | +.10 |
| May | 19.93 | +.06 |
| Middling Spot | 19.68 | +.05 |

## NEW YORK.

New York, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York, 11-45 a.m. | |
| March | 20.65 |
| May | 20.66 |
| July | 20.21 |

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 4

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 17,000 Bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continennt 19,000 Bales.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.

| | Opening | Closing. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 10.51 | 10.53 | +.04 |
| April | | 10.58 | +.04 |
| May | 10.62 | 10.64 | +.03 |
| June | | 10.63 | +.03 |
| July | 10.62 | 10.64 | +.03 |
| August | | 10.59 | +.04 |
| September | | 10.54 | +.05 |
| October | 10.45 | 10.49 | +.05 |
| November | | 10.46 | +.05 |
| December | | 10.46 | +.05 |
| January | 10.40 | 10.44 | +.05 |
| February | | 10.41 | +.05 |
| March | | 10.41 | +.05 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.30 | +.01 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 Bales. |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 Bales. |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton nil | Bales |

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.50 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.75 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 8.00 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.20 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.50 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.75 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.85 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.15 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.45 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.05 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.30 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.55 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 17.58 | +.13 |
| May | 18.03 | +.13 |
| July | 18.33 | +.14 |
| October | 18.44 | +.14 |
| November | 18.59 | +.12 |
| December | 19.05 | —.1 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 18.40 | +.10 |

## LONDON SILVER.

London, March 4.

Silver.—Market quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26 |
| Forward | 26-1/16 |

## LONDON GOLD.

London, March 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:. 11-1/2

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, day to day Loans | 4-1/4 p.c |
| Interest, 7 days' Market Loans | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Banks Bills 3 months | 5-0/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills 6 months | 5-13/32 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 5-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine trade Bills 6 months | 6-1/4 p.c |

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.44-3/4 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.11 5/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 24.96 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | Closed. |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.60 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.23 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.22. |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.81 |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C. | £21-3/4 |
| Honkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £145-1/2. |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £52-3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £7 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £88-3/8 |
| Conversion Loan | 276-1/4 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. | £101 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. | £53 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c Sterling Loan | £57-3/4 Ex dividend. |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £67-3/4 ex dividend. |
| Consols | £54-3/8 Ex-dividend. |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £101-3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £91-3/4 |

# INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

## RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 5.

Since 1st Sept. to 20th Feb.

In fullpressed Bales.

| | 2 Days. | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,623 | 271,399 | 228,614 |
| Central India | 2,487 | 195028 | 214,956 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 2,048 | 160,961 | 218,856 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 419 | 56,314 | 88,283 |
| Berar | 2,145 | 516,971 | 456,653 |
| Central Provinces | 1,180 | 255,844 | 198,488 |
| Total Oomras | 10,902 | 1,456,517 | 1,414,950 |
| Dholera | 1,832 | 64,120 | 71,914 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 55,217 | 60,781 |
| Rajputana | 60 | 25,790 | 30,221 |
| Sind-Punjab | 863 | 56,204 | 119,557 |
| Broach | 1,811 | 51,595 | 4,789 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 40 | 12,547 | 4,061 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 86 | 11,591 | 3,966 |
| Cocoanada | | 1 | |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 5,656 | 8,253 |
| Persian | | 880 | 3,519 |
| American | | 2,885 | 24,176 |
| Egyptian & African | 796 | 24,510 | 12,764 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | 10 | | 66 |
| Total | 16,390 | 1,767,523 | 1,759,017 |

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In fullpressed Bales.

Yesterday.

| | 1st Sept. to 28th Feb. This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 7,175 | 424,912 | 346,321 |
| Japan & China | 4,350 | 785,443 | 482,232 |
| Coast Ports | 384 | 10,996 | 15,942 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 59,924 | 43,432 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 99,368 | 35,741 |
| Total | | 11,909 | 1,380,643 | 9,23,668 |

## AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bobmay, March 4.

| | 1928/29 | 1927/28 |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales. | | |
| Receipts to date 4/3/29 | 8249000 | 7144000 |
| ,, Yesterday do. | 17000 | 12000 |
| Exports to date do. | 6266000 | 5355000 |
| Stock at Ports 1/3/29 | 1197000 | 2021000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do. | 906000 | 989000 |
| ,, Liverpool 1/3/29 | 1110000 | 771000 |
| Visible Supply 1/3/29 | 5052000 | 5046000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 13375000 | 11810000 |

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, March 4.

Mar. close at 9s. 1d.

May close at 9s. 4 1/8d.

July close at 9s. 7d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 123 5/8 cents.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 4

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:11:3 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:12: 6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapseed, Toria, ton. £18:7:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

## LINSEED.

London, March 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £19:7:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:2:6 Apl/May. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. ton. £15:17:6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:5:0 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, March 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 29/1-1/2 April. Dedivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 29/3 May/August. Delivery. Buyers.

## COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 4.

Coffee, Rair Rio (No. 7 quality Spot 18-1/8.

## WHEAT—LONOON MARKET

London, March 4.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes, 43/6 Afloat to Continent. Paid.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. 44/- Mar/April. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/6 Mar/Apl. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept., per cwt. | 12/1-1/2 |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt. | 12/3 |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| July/Sept., per cwt. | 12/2-3/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| July/Sept per cwt. | 12/3-1/2 |

## LONDON METALS.

London, March 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, Braziers, | £98-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal, | £77 |
| Spelter, hard Indian Brands, | £21-3/4 |
| Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge, | £13-1/2 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £220 |

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot 1/1-1/8 Sellers.

Continued from Column 6

Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15

Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.

Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.

Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104.

Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103

Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.

Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6

Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

# Money Market

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 5.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6 11/32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 826
Banks Buying D D 937

Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-304
Bank Buying 60 Days 119-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 186

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 4th instr
Shangai/London 2/6 15/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.945 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 2nd inst. £4/4/11-1/2 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 2nd inst. 26 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 26 1/16 2nd inst. 26 1/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 9/16 2nd inst. 56 7/8 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5 5/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 5 9/32 p.c. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5 3/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 5 13/32 p.c. 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 p.c. 3 mos 6 p.c. 6 mos 5 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c. Tone.—Tinght.

Tone o Silver Firfm.—Amedica and China bought. Seller s holding back. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation.

## BULLION MARKET

(The Bomb'y Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Mar. 5.

### SILVER.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/14
China Op. 2/7/ Cl. 2/7/1
Ready 58/11
Magh Op. 58/11, Hi. 58/13, Lo. 58/10, 6 p.m. 58/11
Falgune Op. 59/5, Hi. 59/6, Lo. 59/1 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi -/10/
Chaitra Op. 59/7, Hi. 59/8, Lo 59/3, 6 p.m. 59/4
Tejimundi -/15/

### GOLD.

Ready 21/10
Falgune 21/8
Chaitra 21/9/3
National City 21/11
N. Manordass 21/10/6
N. Motilal 21/10

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/14

**4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs.** 96/3

**4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs.** 94/8

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/9

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/1.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-2.

**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931** Rs. 102-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2

6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax (Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/11.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Forward Rates 19th March Sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/2/0. 1945/55 Rs. 103/2/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

## LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, March 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 11 5 0 |
| Linseed September | 11 10 6 |
| Wheat May | 8 8 6 |
| Wheat September | 8 5 6 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## Bull Support Predominate

## IMPROVED FEELING

Bombay, Mar. 5.

The market opened quiet with talks of strike at several mills, but before any selling depress prices, bulls support predominated and prices assumed hardening tendency in conjunction with short covering. There was general improvement in the feeling and scattered offerings were well absorbed. There was good demand for Fazal and Pearl mills shares. Swadesh also showed good strength. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 886/10 and advanced to Rs. 889/6. At this level there was some profit-taking which caused a small relapse and prices closed at Rs. 886/4. Fazal opened at Rs. 737/8 and quickly flared upto Rs. 752/8 when profit-taking checked the rise and closed at Rs. 747/8. Pearls opened at Rs. 458/12 and after advancing to Rs. 867/8 ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 466/4. Century opened at Rs. 392/8 and advanced to Rs. 396/4 but closed at Rs. 395.

Tata Steel Shares ruled very steady after irregular price changes. There was some covering of the floating short interest while bulls also supported the Market. At the advance there was some liquidation in Ordinary Shares which was well absorbed. Alcock and Hydros also ruled firm with good demand. It appears that there is some manipulation in the later scrip and advise to keep no short sales. This firmness had a sympathetic effect on other shares like Burma and Cements which ruled steady.

Messrs Satyanarayan Bhuramal's report issued to-day states our market is steady. After a rather quiet opening, which put the small bazaar operators off the scent, there was a sudden flood of buying orders from the Ahmedabadi operators, which had the effect of scaring away sellers and putting up prices from 2-1/2 to 7-1/2 points.

In the mill section, the Currimbhoy group of shares, displayed a particularly steady tone and it is now whispered that these shares which recently received a comparatively severe punishment at the hands of the bears, are likely to come into their own again, with Fazuls as the leaders, and the difference ruling between the prices of Dyeings and Fazuls will henceforth narrow down in favour of the purchaser of Fazuls. It might, but once again we do not care to encourage the idea of this straddle, unless it be for quick profits. When we last (in November) expressed our opinion against such a business, the difference was about Rs. 75 to-day it is about Rs. 145.

Renewed short-covering in Tata Steel Deferreds was responsible for a stiffening of prices which culminated in Deferreds touching 250 and Ordinarys 69/6.—Attention of the operators was turned to Burmahs in which they made some purchases and to Alcocks in which they were sellers.

Easier markets prevailed at the close on profit-taking but the tone remains steady, and shows an upward tendency.

In the Cement group of shares, we would draw our readers' attention to Punjab Ordinarys, which considering the last report of this Company seem in our opinion, over-valued and should slowly recede to par if not under, as at least for another year there is no hope of this issue participating in any dividend commensurate with their value to-day.

Active Shares at a Glance.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Mar. 5

Bombay Dyeing 881, 85, 88, 90, 87, 86.
Century 391, 93, 95, 96, 93, 95.
Colaba 133.
Crescent 131.
Fazul 335, 37, 38, 42, 46, 51, 52, 48 47.
Indore 390.
Madhowji 45.
Nagpur 481, 82, 86.
New Great 223, 25.
Pearl 455, 57, 62, 66, 68, 67, 66.
Simplex 66, 68, 68-2.
Swadeshi 431. 33, 36.
Burma 491, 92, 95, 96, 95, 93.
Hydro 1125, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 31, 28.
Tram 148.
Deff. 241, 43, 45, 46-14, 48, 47, 44 45.
Ord. 68-6, 8, 4, 2, 8, 10, 69-2 6, 4 69, 68-12, 10.
Bundi 21, 4, 2.
Indian 333, 34, 35, 38, 37.
Katni Ord. 225, 26.
Alcock 290, 97, 96, 95.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 352/8
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (250) 10y 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 886/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 395
Central India 100f 486/4
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 133/12
Coorla 100 7f 155
Crescent 100 9f 131/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. nil 0/9/0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 195
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 747/8
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 131/4
Gokak 1000 nil 131/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 240
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y. 1270.
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 390
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Khiseer 10/ 13/0/6 194/6
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 45.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1103.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1155.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85/12
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f xd 166-4.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 85
New Great Eastern 200 10y 225
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 57
Pearl 210 19f 466/4
Phoenix 100 20y 355
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 64.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 66/4
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7/8
Swadesh 100 10f 436/4
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 47/8
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

### BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 99/8
Baroda 500 0/8 79
Central 250 0/8 22/2
Eastern £5 4th 90-8.
Imperial 500 40f xd 1402-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 343 12
Union 5/11 3/11/0
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f 21
Central India Mining 9/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 337/8
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21/10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12/12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 23/4
United Cement 100 6y 82/8 xd.

### RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 317/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 122/8
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 84
Hoshjarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 98
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89/8
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95/8
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 125/10 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138/8
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 558/12
Bombay Tramway Ord. 50 2-8i 148/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1 000 10f 1128/12
Tata Power 0 7,000 nil 71/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 131/4

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 210
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 21 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcouck Ashdown 100 nil 205
Attock Oil ...1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 225
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 196/4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 278/12
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4/13
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/8
Tata Iron (ord.) 55 1y 68/10
Tata Iron (def) 59 245
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

### DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8

(Continued in column 3)

## BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Despite easier advices from Karachi and interior markets, local market has been maintained by the "Bull" clique, May delivery is quoted to-day at Rs. 8|8|9, while September Rs. 8|5|3. The "Bulls" who weighted over the spot Wheat in January settlement, are finding difficulty in disposing off same even at a loss, in addition to loss of interest. During the last week, a large quantity of Australian wheat has arrived and has been readily taken up by up-country centres owing to oils cheapness. Government reports mention some damage to crops in Jubbulpore and Central Provinces but Punjab crops are said to be doing fairly well, needing some moisture.

There are rumours of Government buying Australian wheat to replace Indian for their military requirements owing to the former's cheapness. If it is so, all the hoarded up-country supply will be thrown on the market before the new crop arrives during April|May, in addition to heavy expected arrivals from foreign countries. Karachi stocks are reported to be adequate to meet the local demand there.

American and Canadian markets are quiet but steady. It is believed these countries will be forced to sell their huge stocks before the spring crop is harvested. Australia and Argentine are offering freely and it is believed River Plate will be forced to sell her supplies owing to insufficient storing accommodation. Beneficial rains are reported in Southern Hemisphere and crop prospects are reported to be fairly well.

## LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:

| Names | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. | 0 17 0 |
| London Tin Syndicate Ord. | 0 16 10½ |
| Nyndyroog Gold Co. Ord. | 0 18 0 |
| Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord. | 0 8 9 |
| Attock Oil | 3 0 0 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 9 9 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 1 4 9 |
| Burma Corporation | 0 17 4½ |
| Sniia Viscos | 1 4 3 |
| Boira Railways | 1 8 ½ |
| Calico Printers | 1 5 6 |
| Marconi International Marine | 3 8 ½ |
| Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn. | 5 11 3 |
| James Finlay Ord. | 5 8 9 |
| General Electric Co. Ord. | 3 1 6 |
| Jokai Assam Tea Co. | 4 6 10½ |
| West Rand Consolidated Mines | 0 11 3 |
| International Rys. of C. America Ord. | 52 0 0 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 16 0 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 7 0 |
| Soudan Plantations Syndicate | 4 5 0 |
| Vickers Ord. | 0 12 1½ |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord. | 0 12 1½ |
| African Asbestos Trust | 1 2 6 |

Market weak.

Stock of rubber in London—25,441 tons.

Increase on weak—436 tons.

## OILS & CAKES.

Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, March 5.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 563/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 117/ per ton.

Mowra Cakes Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Ready prices have improved by about an Anna per cwt. Forward Prices also register a rise of about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/6 6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment February Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 8/8/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment June Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment February Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt FBH.

Refined Beet Sugar.

Shipment March Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

3 Months Discounts 5-9/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5-13/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.

One month 6-1/2 per cent.

Three months 6 per cent.

Six months 5 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

## THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/5, Highest Rs. 53/8, Lowest Rs. 53/3/6, Closing Rs. 53/7/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/11/10-1/2, Lowest 4/11/9, Closing Rs. 4/12/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Opening Rs. 55/13, Highest 56/, Closing Rs. 55/15.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### BULLISH FACTORS DISCOUNTED

Bombay, March 5.

It remained to be seen how much significance should be attached to recent developments in the cotton market. Deliveries on March contracts were heavy but the ready absorbtion had a stimulating effect. Trade conditions in U. S. A. and Europe are reported to be excellent forecasting a small carry over at the end of the present season. The underlying strength of the statistical situation was generally realised forcing free covering of the floating short interest. Delay caused by excessive rains in crop preparations arrested the attention of speculators and there was fairly action buying. As a result of these bullish factors cotton prices show a rise of about 3 1/2 dollars per bale in New York while Bombay prices show a rise of Rs. 9/- per candy. The general sentiment is inclined to believe in materially higher prices in the long run and purchases are suggested in all moderate declines. The acreage for the new American cotton crop does not show any important change from last year's figure. President Hoover has promised a special session of congress to reconsider the Farm Relief Bill. Many students of Economics observe unless U. S. A. Government restrict the cultivation of area under cotton, loaning funds to finance the surplus of crop would prove a failure. Cotton prices particularly for the New crop at 20 cents are fairly remunerative and any important advance from the present level is likely to induce the acreage. While the steadiness and technical strength of the near positions was ominous of trouble for the seller, whether for speculative or trade account, the apparent impregnability of this division of the market has developed into a source of fundamental weakness. If the buying wave continues at present rate, shortly the situation will be overbought resulting in premature and sharp collapses. The future course of the market entirely depends upon crop developments as the strength of the statistical situation is mostly discounted. While we believe short side dangerous, prefer selling out purchases in strong markets with a view to replace at lower prices which are likely to follow after present advances.

## PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Head Office dated Liverpool March 5:

Firm on continued rains Eastern belt and good trade reports. Heavier offerings 20 cent level New York holding advancing tendency in check:—

New York 4 March.—

March Highest 20.70 (1.28 p.m.) lowest 20.59 (10.25 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated March 4:

(1) Liverpool market very steady on straddle buying and American buying.

(2) Hesters: Fertilizer sales to end February 1186993 against last year 1723233.

Hornby Hemelryk:—Fertilizer sales end of February 5,41,000 tons less than compared with same time last year."

"Heavy rains Central and East retarding farm work."

Grunning: "Market steady with upward tendency. Better feeling in American dry goods market. Prevailing opinion is that while chances favour moderate improvement, any extreme advance unlikely."

From New York:—"Cotton situation growing steadily stronger, think prices reasonable and favour purchases slight dip."

Reuter.—"Market early was strong on excessive rains and Western buying but later reacted partially on profit taking"

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 4th March 1929:—

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO. NEW YORK.

"Cotton situation growing steadily stronger."

"Think prices reasonable and favour purchases slight dips agree."

MESSRS. J. H. SPRINGMAN & CO.

"Weather unfavourable for crop preparations Eastern Belt."

MESSRS. REISS BROTHERS.

"Trade appears disinclined follow advance."

"Think good purchase all setbacks."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables this morning from three of their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weather unfavourable for crop preparations eastern belt."

(2) "Trade appears disinclined follow advance. Think good purchase all setbacks."

(3) "Market steady with upward tendency. Better feeling in American dry goods market. Prevailing opinion is that whilst chances favour a moderate improvement any extreme advance is unlikely. We may have a reaction at any time."

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Cwts |
|---|---|
| Linseed | 6,204 |
| Wheat | 3,745 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 1,351 |
| Gingellyseeds | 2,461 |
| Poppyseeds | 9 |
| Groundnuts | 19,534 |
| Castorseeds | 26,578 |
| Rice | 10,684 |
| Myrabollams | 1,662 |
| Cottonseeds | 20,034 |
| Mowraseeds | 3 |
| Gram | 2,128 |
| Joowar | 2,444 |
| Maize | 9 |
| Barley | 96 |
| Bajree | 2,198 |
| Coal | 4,654 tons |

## COTTON DOUBLE OPTIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Broach A/M. Rs. 9/8

Broach J/A. Rs. 26

## PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The University Examinations of the Bombay University will be held during the months of March and April. There is a keen desire on the part of many students which has not been given expression publicly, that the Examinations should be postponed at least for one month more in order that the students should get some time to study their subjects quietly without any interference from outside activities. The grounds for asking the postponement are very logical and legitimate.

It is well-known how the students of Ahmedabad College were greatly handicapped in their studies and how they have just passed the state of excitement owing to the Ahmedabad College strike for which the students were not atall guilty. They have a legitimate right in asking the Bombay University to postpone the examinations. Had it been the only case I admit, it would not have been a sufficient reason to ask the University for a postponement of the examinations. But the students all over the Presidency have in one way or the other suffered during the last few days.

Only some time back the Furguson College of Poona was closed "sine-die" owing to some communal trouble in the residency. Whether a quarrel between the Hindu and Moslum students of the residency was a sufficient reason for the College authorities to take this drastic step and serve notices on the students to vacate their rooms within 24 hours is a matter which requires to be inquired into by responsible public men. But, apart from this, the fact remains that the College has been closed and students have and staff left for Gwalior on Monday night already gone home. The question, therefore, naturally arise as to whether the students should be compelled to appear for the University Examinations without giving them sufficient time to prepare their subjects. Besides it is the universal and usual complaint of the student world that good many lessons remain unexplained by the Professors and they are only gone through at the eleventh hour. If that be true, in this case also the students will be at a great disadvantage in appearing for the Examination.

Another still powerful argument for the postponement of the examinations is that the students in Bombay owing to the recent communal riots have greatly suffered. Many of them owing to the state of insecurity that was prevalent in Bombay could not the attend colleges.

All the above stated facts are I believe sufficient weighty reasons for asking the University for a postponement of the examinations. The University should consider all these facts with the generous and noblo spirit of wishing well to the students that is always associated with an educational institution and relieve the students of the anxiety that they shall have to appear for the examinations without proper preparation, by declaring the postponement. The University has nothing to loose by following this course. Even if the examinations are held in the beginning of May there still remains a period of nearly a month and three for the re-opening of the colleges during which time the results of the different examinations can be declared without great hurry.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. CHITALE.

## KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Shell cases per case | 8 15 6 |
| Waterlily cases per case | 8 11 6 |
| Firefly cases per case | 8 7 6 |
| Anchor brand tins per pair | 6 11 6 |
| Swastika brand tins per pair | 6 11 6 |
| Rising Sun brand tins per pair | 6 9 6 |
| Chukker board bulk per 8 Imp. gallons | 5 5 6 |
| Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 perial gallons | 5 5 6 |
| Swan brand tins per pair | 6 1 6 |
| Victoria brand tins per pair | 6 1 6 |
| Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons | 4 13 6 |
| Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons | 4 13 6 |

## THE WEATHER

POONA, March 5.

The weather remains dry except for two inches of rain at Tavoy. A Western disturbance is affecting the frontier where the temperature is rising.

Forecast: A few falls along the Frontier.—A.P.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29..887 inches (.049 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.009.

Tempeacarure (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees. z

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (3.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.9 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

## "UNJUSTIFIABLE ENCROACHMENTS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The comments in the "Chronicle" of the 28th February entitled "Unjustifiable Encroachments", exposing the intentions of the Government are most opportune and timely. You have drawn the attention of the public to a grievous injustice that may soon be inflicted on the Medical Professions of Bombay. You have delivered a warning to the public and put them on their guard against the encroachment of a right. Major Vazifdar, the Senior Physician and Superintendent of the J. J. Hospital, is proceeding on leave and in accordance with the distinct undertaking contained in the Government of India Resolution of May last year, the post must go to a non-I.M.S. Indian, as the present incumbent is going away and it is no more to be the preserve of the heaven-born I.M.S. Service men, whether they be brown or white.

We have sufficient number of medical men in the non-I.M.S. ranks, who in talent and brilliance are capable of holding the highest posts in the Medical Service, and even if every I. M. S. man were to retire from service all at once his post could be filled with dirtinction from the ranks of the former. Bombay is second to none in the whole of India for its first rate Physicians and Surgeous, the majority of whom are Indians. It is standing insult to these men to see all the higher posts in the Medical Department filled up by men, whose only claim for our attention is that they have managed to get into the ranks of the Indian Medical Service. The Surgeon-General, true to the instincts of his service, is anxious and over-zealous to find for his men in the I. M. S., posts that are distinctly marked out for non-I.M.S. men. The appointment of Major J. M. Shah, I. M. S., to the post of Venereal Specialist, with one year's study leave being granted to him, is a glaring example as to how the just and legitimate claims of the independent Medical profession of Bombay have been overlooked and discontent created. Rumour hath it that the members of the J. J. Hospital staff have strongly protested against this. It is yet to be seen as to how the Surgeon-General will conduct himself in the future in the matter of the appointments meant for non-I.M.S. men and a precedent already having been created it must no more be tolerated. An encroachment made has to be remedied against for the future. It is good that the public were put on its guard and be made wary of the rights of its independent medical profession, so that we may come into rightful possession of our own fields. "The Chronicle" deserves the thanks of the public for having sounded a note of warning in time and we expect it to ward off future encroachments.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

## ALCOHOL AS FOOD

### EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leading article of the 4th instant you use the expression "the Excise Commissioner's plea, urged in the open Council, that alcohol was as good a food as butter." This is an incorrect account of my remarks. I was pointing out that if alcohol has food value, as some medical men claim, this would partly explain the strong tendency of jungle tribes, especially in areas where food is short or deficient in nourishment, to consume liquor, perhaps by a natural instinct. I referred in this connection to the opinion of Dr. R. Hutchison, Physician to the London Hospital, the author of 'Food & Dietetics', that one ounce of alcohol has the food or fuel, value one ounce of butter. I carefully, however, stated that not being a scientist I held and expressed no opinion as to whether Dr. Hutchison's view was correct or not. I did not urge or make any plea as stated by you.

I trust that in fairness you will be good enough to publish this correction. Yours

J. P. BRANDER.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin with party and staff left for Gwalior on Monday night. They will return to Delhi on Friday morning. Their Excellencies will again leave Delhi on March 17 for visits to Kotan and Bundi and will return to Delhi on March 22.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes are expected to reach in Delhi on a visit to the Viceroy from 8 to 11 March.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur has subsmribed a sum of Rs. 251/- towards the Funds of the Passeners' and Traffic Relief Association Bombay in response to an appeal issued by the Association.

The opening ceremony of the new Building of the Ladies' Home Class Akola will take place on Sunday the 10th March, under the auspices of the Hon. S. B. Tambe, Home member (Nagpur) at 5 p.m. A Fancy-Fair will be held in the above connection, on the premises of the Institution and will last for a week.

## WHITLEY COMMISSION

### MR. SASTRI TO BE A MEMBER?

### MR. CLAYTON ALSO IN THE RUNNING

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Three days have passed since the general budget was presented. The three popular parties, viz., the Congress Party, the Independent Party, have not yet met and discussed the budget. Neither the party leaders nor the whips seem to be keen on meeting one another and giving notice of cuts and exposing the Government policy though members individually given notice of cuts without consulting the parties. Hence so far no opportunity has been created to discuss by moving cuts Government's failure to give effect to the recommendations of the Skeen Committee report abolition of Secretary of State, and such important topics.

The apathy of the non-official members who form the popular party is regrettable. Many of the elected members have not done justice to their electorate. Some have not attended the sessions at all during the whole of February under some pretext. Many of these present never cared to put in their appearance at all, inspite of he whips.

The net result of the demoralisation was that during last week Government got a cheque for 95 (ninety-five) crores of rupees unchallenged for Raiway Department. Not one single cut proposed and debated was carried and Government was able to score victory at the cost of the non-officials.

If the members again during this week choose to lead easy life, showing their faces in the House for ten minutes, moving about for another fifteen minutes in the lobbies offering cigars and cigarettes, spend another half an hour in the beautifully furnished library hall without even opening the papers but attentively watching the course of the blue smoke of the cigars, it will not be surprising if every Government bill will have a safe passage.

Five years ago, on the third day of the presentation of the general budget, the lobbies were buzzing with the talk of voting down the Finance Bill and the grants. To-day, on the same third day of the introduction of the Finance Bill, there is not even talk of agreed cuts by the parties that form the Opposition.

Pandit Motilal, the leader of the Congress Party, is leaving to-night to complete his unfinished arguments in the Durbhanga case. The titular Deputy leader is taking rest at Sribagh, Mylapore, after his Simon Commission boycott campaign. The leader of the Nationalist Party has gone to Lahore to give Dekisha to all castes. Mr. Jayakar, the deputy leader, has returned to Bombay to attend to his ailing mother.

The whips of the Nationalist Party have gone on week-end trips. This is the position of the Opposition when few members like Micawber expecting something to happen to defeat the Government this week.

So far I am able to gather from the whip of the Congress Party, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will move for the abolition of Mr. Coatman's department by proposing a cut for Rs. 160,000 under Home Department. Pandit Motilal will raise a discussion on cost of the Secrtary of State's establishment and the Executive Council. Since "Colonel" Moonje is away, Mr. Jinnah will take up the army question but Mr. Kelkar has also separately given notice of the motion. Each limb of the Opposition carries work without consultation and the secretaries of the parties propose to meet to-morrow evening for adjustments.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The announcement of the Whitley Commission has created an interesting situation. Many Labour leaders of the type of Mr. B. Shiva Rao Mr. V. V. Giri, whose general outlook in politics is Liberalism, are in the running for membership on the above Commission. Few of them have come on pilgrimage to the Secretariat. I happen to meet four or five of them very busy interviewing the Hon. Commerce Member and other official connected with the Labour Department.

Enquiries made in the well-informed circles state that Government of India's selection of the personnel of the Commission is over and the names have been communicated to the Secretary of State for approval. The exact number of the number of members composing the Commission is not available, but it is definitely stated that the Government has grown wise after Simon Commission sorry affair.

The name of a distinguished Indian, a well known politician who had not much to do with Labour in his life heads the list. But I am unable to say whether he is the only Indian or one of the two on the Commission. It is stated that a number of officials will serve on the Commission. In this connection a European civilian who till the end of last year served in Bombay and now made member of the Council of State twenty days ago is mentioned as one of the officials working on the Commission.

To let the cat out of the bag the Right Hon. S. Sastri and Mr. H. B. Clayton our ex-Municipal Commissioner are freely mentioned as the members of the Commission. The announcement of the personnel of the Commission wil be made before the end of March. The Commission will begin work in the winter of 1929, and will visit England and come back again to India during winter. The Commission will submit its report in 1932.

## TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

### FIREMEN HANDICAPPED BY FROZEN HYDRANTS

### CASUALTY LIST NOT KNOWN

LONDON March 5.

A wide area was alarmed by a terrific explosion at the Woolwich Arsenal which followed a series of minor explosions resembling a thunderclap. It ignited rockets burning fragments of which rose to the sky. Anxious relatives clamoured at the gates and were incredulous at the lightness of the casualty list. Hundred of firemen working among the falling debris were handicapped by frozen hydrants. Linking numerous hoses they drew water from the Thames and fought the flames for several hours to prevent the conflagration reaching more dangerous buildings.—Reuter.

## DAMAGE TO TEMPLE

### COMPENSATION CLAIM FOR RS. 305

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard on Tuesday an application preferred by Motisingh Lalsingh, the Managing Trustee of the Shri Kashi Wishwanath Temple claiming compensation in respect of damages sustained by the temple at the hands of rioters during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

The applicant submitted that on February 8 last at about 12 noon a gang of riff-raffs threw stones at the temple premises and caused considerable damage to the property, subsequently they broke open the front door and got inside the temple armed with weapons. The 'poojari' in order to save his life concealed himself inside a room. The mob descrated the holy place and broke the images and idols.

Having been thus defiled and decrated the temple could not be used as a place of worship until certain religious ceremonies were performed and a new "sacred bell" installed in place of the old one. The applicant estimated the total damage to the temple at Rs. 3050 and claimed compensation in respect of same.

The application was filed.

THREE MORE CLAIMS.

His worship also admitted compensation applications of three Mohammedan merchants of Bhuleshwar claiming in all Rs. 25,000 for the loss sustained during the riots.

## M. C. C. 2ND INNINGS

Melbourne.—In M.C.C. second innings Jardine made 115, Rayland 54 and Tyldesley 68 not-out.—Reuter.

## 28 VICTIMS OF DISASTROUS FIRE

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Sofia.—28 have been killed in a fire at arsenal. Most of the victims succumbed to burns.—Reuter.

## DADABHOY NOWROJEE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held on Friday (the 8th inst.) at 6 p.m. at N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, to consider and adopt the annual report and to appoint office-bearers for the current year, and to concert measures for collecting funds to place the association on a firm footing.

The Annual General Meeting of the National Indian Association was held at Government House Bombay on Monday when Lady Sykes was 'At Home' to the members.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Bombay Bn: (A. F. I.) at the Wellingdon Sports Club on Monday.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. C. Ker C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

There were 277 deaths from influenza in Birmingham last week. This approaches the record and compares with 78 deaths in the previous week. Nearly 500 fresh cases of pneumonia have been notified. Abnormal number of deaths in Sheffield necessitated holding of simultaneous burial services. Deaths in Sheffield last week totalled 373 mainly from respiratory diseases.—Reuter.

# "PROHIBITION IS A NOBLE DOCTRINE".

## Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson's Farewell Lecture

## BOMBAY CITIZENS' MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HOOVER

—:o:—

Giving his farewell address to a large audience at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson made a strong plea in defence of prohibition in America. He first gave a crushing reply to an anonymous critic in an Anglo-Indian contemporary who claimed that prohibition had failed in thirteen countries. He did not disguise his feelings that the anonymous writer must have been inspired by a third party and that "it was a shot from a masked battery".

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C. presided, and Mr. Jadhav, the Excise Minister was present.

At the outset an eloquent address welcoming Mr. Johnson to India was presented on behalf of the Temperance Association and Grama Seva Sangh, Satara.

BOMBAY'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HOOVER.

The meeting sent the following message to President Hoover:—

This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council this day, the 5th of March 1929, to hear an address from Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, heartily congratulates you on your election and accession to the Presidentship of the United States of America and wishes you a successful career in the cause of Prohibition, thus giving an impetus to the movement for the abolition of the liquor traffic throughout the world.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Johnson to the audience as the veteran prohibitionist of America. Spreading the gospel of prohibition from his early life he had incurred the displeasure and even hatred of many anti-prohibitionist and was in constant danger of his life. But he had braved all and had come out triumphant in the end. The prohibition movement, said the Chairman, gained ground in America in 1907 and grew till 1913. In that year the United State adopted the policy of prohibition. Since 1918 the movement had taken a world-wide form. If prohibition was a success in America, he did not see why it should fail in India.

"A SHOT FROM MASKED BATTERY"

Mr. "Pussyfoot" commenced his address by giving a crushing reply to an anonymous writer of an evening contemporary who attempted to show that prohibition had failed wherever it had been adopted. Mr. Johnson did not disguise the fact that the correspondent was evidently inspired by a third party and that "it was a shot from a masked battery".

The most eloquent testimony that America had not got tired of prohibition, said the speaker, was that it had kept up, ratified and hung on to the prohibition policy year by year with an increasing majority. Of course, he admitted, America was having trouble with illicit liquor dealers who violated the prohibition laws. But the trouble was much less than it used to be when the licensing system was in vogue.

He was in a position to speak with some authority on that particular question. For six years he was the chief Officer in the United States Indian Service. It was a part of his duty to protect the Red Indian tribes from the liquor dealers. The territory over which he had jurisdiction was an extensive one. In one half of the territory liquor was sold under the licensing system and in the other half there was total prohibition. He had records to show that more than 90 per cent of these offences were committed in the licensing territory and only 10 per cent offences arose in the prohibition territory.

LET EUROPE CLEAN ITS OWN MESS.

Proceeding Mr. Johnson said that "bootlegging" was largely prevalent even in England and Germany inspite of the licensing system. In this connection he related a significant incident. Three years ago he attended an International Conference in regard to the drink problem at Geneva where all the nations were represented. For three days the Conference discussed the question of smuggling, moon-shining and bootlegging, but he said hardly a reference was made about America. Europe had their own trouble so oppressive and so serious in nature that they forgot all about America. "Let Europe clean its own mess and then point at us" he said.

Anti-prohibitionists were spreading such funny notions about prohibition in America, continued the speaker, that one would be driven to the conclusion that prohibition was some sort of disease, malady or epidemic. (Laughter). The speaker said it was nothing of the kind. They in America treated alcohol in the same manner as one would treat rotten meat in Europe. Society had a right to protect itself. This was he said the gist of the prohibition policy of America. Concluding the speaker feelingly referred to prohibition as a noble doctrine and appealed to the audience to disbelieve all "goose stories about America."

INDIA SHOULD FOLLOW IN STEPS OF U. S.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Pahalajani asked the audience to seriously consider what practical steps should be taken to carry out a policy of prohibition in India. He had little doubt that such a policy would prove successful because both Hindus and Muslims had no religious sanction to take to drinking. He appealed to all the temperance institutions should wake up and work with renewed vigour.

The evil, he said was more prevalent in industrial cities rather than villages. If the evil had to be rooted out the first consideration should be to provide workers with better facilities for amusement, recreation and non-alcoholic drinks. In this matter the Millowners, temperance institution and Government should co-operate with each other. He had no doubt that the Excise Minister would consider these suggestions in a sympathetic manner. "The time has come when we should not sit quiet but work" he concluded.

# HOW 18D. RATIO WAS PUT ON STATUTE BOOK

## Mr. Jamnadas Serious Allegations Against Govt.

## PRESIDENT PATEL ADMINISTERS SHARP REBUKE

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to conclude the general discussion on the budget. Sir Victor Sassoon complimented the Finance Member on "his stimulating and earnest speech, his note of sincerity and his statement without mental reservation." Sir Victor specially dwelt on what he termed "the perilous condition of the mill industry in Bombay" and the step-motherly treatment of the Government in offering sweet platitudes when the hungry child's cries reached the ears of neighbours (laughter) and warned the Government that there would be a strong political agitation in the country if the Government allowed the premier industry of India to be bled slowly to death. He hoped that his successor in the next session of the Assembly would be able to get some relief from the Government, for the industry.

A COSTLY PRACTICE.

Referring to refunds from income-tax revenue, Sir Victor said that he could not understand why the Income-tax Department insisted on cash payments from all income-tax payers, pending the result of their appeal, with the result that businessmen if they succeeded had to be reimbursed afterwards the entire amount with heavy interest, and the Government, in addition, had to bear the cost of the legal proceedings.

THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

Finally Sir Victor Sassoon made a reference to the question of the exchange ratio. He strongly favoured the sixteen pence ratio two years ago but the day the 18d. ratio was adopted the chapter of that controversy had been closed from his point of view, because no country in the world which wished to maintain its credit could think of changing its statutory ratio of exchange.

Sir Victor Sassoon, concluding urged the Government to appoint Assistant Trade Commissioners at Mombassa, Alexandra and Durban as recommended by the Trade Mission.

WHAT WAS EXCUSE OF RAISING OF BANK RATE?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta welcomed the personal note in the Finance Member's speech but warned him against referring to world causes as an excuse for raising the bank rate. He asked, could it be contended that when the bank rate was eight per cent, there would be any gold leaving India in order to earn five and a half per cent? The statement of the Finance Member that this rise in the bank rate was forced in the face of opposition from the Governors of the Imperial Bank lent ground for the further suspicion that the rise was dictated, partly, if not wholly, by considerations of the need for maintaining the exchange.

BORTOWING IN ENGLAND.

Referring to borrowings in England, Mr. Jamnadas amplified the remarks of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. The Finance Member had stated that all capital expenditure of a productive nature was financed by borrowing only twenty-nine crores. This was not a true picture. For, during the last five or six years, ninety-one crores had been borrowed in the form of postal certificates and under savings bank accounts and provident funds all of which carried interest. All these were secret borrowings. It was not right, therefore, to say that the Government borrowed only twenty-nine crores. No less than sixty-seven crores had been taken out of current revenue during the last five or six years to meet capital productive expenditure. Was the Government justified in doing this, when taxation was maintained at a high level and relief in taxation, even under salt and postcards, was refused?

WHAT KEEPS INDIA IN CHAINS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta urged the Finance Member to review this aspect of capital expenditure next year. Proceeding, he requested him to take the Assembly into his confidence in the matter of reduction and avoidance of debt. Government were not justified in taking a single pie more from the tax-payer than was necessary for the administration of the country. The Finance Member had made much of sterling borrowings and had quoted Japan and other countries. Let it not be forgotten that it was not so much India being a privileged borrower but England being a privileged lender, for England knew the advantages of lending money. England lent money not only for interest but for ensuring that India bought all articles from her, even railway lines. India's freedom would fly from the window with the entrance of the bondholder. It was the bondholder who kept Egypt and still retained Egypt, and he would not leave it until he was driven out.

Continuing Mr. Mehta criticised the military expenditure which stood at Rs. 55 crores as unjustifiably high and said to this figure must be added at least ten crores spent as pseudo military expenditure on strategic railway lines, telegraphs etc., on the frontier.

Mr. Mehta severely commented on the Finance Member's warn defence of the one and six ratio, and said that this ratio was placed on the statute book by the Government by resorting to methods which would stagger all people. The British Government of the day or their advisers and supporters did not hesitate to utilise disgraceful methods. He was prepared to prove that public women were made instruments for securing votes (murmurs of dissent). Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asserted that he could prove this charge and said that the Finance Member had mocked the agonies of those who were suffering from the effects of the one and six ratio and from the heavy burden of taxation. He warned the new Finance Member not to threaten the country with further taxation but to adopt retrenchment as the only method of meeting whatever situation might arise.

"NOTHING BUT A FARCE."

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub held that the time for general discussion of the budget was insufficient and more days should be allotted by the Government for the purpose. At the same time he felt that by mutual agreement amongst the members of the different parties the Budget could be discussed more fully than at present. He held that the Assembly had harly any control over the public purse. Owing to the division of demands for grants as votable and non-votable and the Viceroy's power of restoration, the whole procedure of voting of grants was reduced to a farce.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty objected to the revenue reserve being raided, as this fund was created only to meet the temporary deficit caused by the establishment of the reserve bank and the creation of the Gold Bullion Standard. He equally criticised past policy in using surplus revenue for capital expenditure.

MIAN SHAH NAWAZ'S OF N. C. O.!

Mian Shah Nawaz congratulated the Finance Member on his able budget and he felt that none would grudge to have the increased duty on petrol if it resulted in better roads in the country. But he sounded a note of warning against any increased taxation in the country, which he said would revive non-co-operation movement in India.

Mian Shah protested against the attitude of the Bombay Government towards the irrigation policy of the Punjab Government. He urged appointment of a committee of experts to go into the question of distribution of the water of the Indus

(Continued on page 9.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Portuguese Assn. Bombay vs. Cathedral and John Connon "Old Boys" 5-15 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lectures—Lecture by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth on "The Present Direction of Arabic Studies in Europe." University Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.

### INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

### ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Shastri Nar Hari will deliver a lecture on "Yagna."

### WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Professor D. S. Margoliouth, Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, will deliver the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "Arabic Language and Literature" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The present directions of Arabic studies in Europe" and the lecture is open to the public.

### "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S LECTURE.

With reference to the announcement in Monday's issue of the "Chronicle" re. the Lecture of Mr. Johnson on "Prohibition" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and several other Associations, the name of the Catholic Students' Union was put by mistake. It should be stated that the Catholic Students' Union had not joined this meeting.

### "TRUE GREATNESS OF A CITY."

At the Annual Meeting of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis and New Nagpada Roads, Byculla, to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. R. P. Masani will speak upon the subject, "The True Greatness of a City," and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, J.P., will preside.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

### MR. THACKERSEY'S ELECTION TO PORT TRUST.

As Messrs. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji and Jamnadas Haridhji Saughvi have withdrawn their candidature, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey is declared to be duly elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust from the Piecegoods Section of the Chamber.

### THE SOUTH INDIAN BADMINTON (DOUBLES) TOURNAMENT, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Malabar-Star Badminton Club, Shivaji Park, Mahim, the Seventh Annual Badminton (Doubles) Tournament, open to all, will be played during the ensuing Easter Holidays. Entries close at 6-0 p.m. on 10th March and drawings shall take place at 6-30 p.m. on the same day at the Malabar Star Badminton Club ground, Shivaji Park, Mahim, when a representative of each team is kindly requested to be present. Competing Teams should apply to the Joint Hon. Secretaries with names of 3 players with an entrance fee of Rs. 3|- per team.

### BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta, have opened their Show Room in Bombay to exhibit their various products of interest at Sri Ram Mansions, Sandhurst Road (near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction).

They invite the members of the public, specially those of the medical profession and drug trade to pay a visit to their Show-Room and inspect the exhibits.

Their special representative, Dr. S. N. Roy, will be glad to furnish the visitors detailed information about their products and Laboratories, and supply literature and samples to the doctors every day between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. (S. T.), except on Sundays.

### MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a united meeting of the Hindu-Muslims will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the decision of the Calcutta Police to arrest Mahatma Gandhiji, in the open maidan opposite the Union Office, Foras Road, Improvement Trust, Block 17.

# Under the Clock

[BY TWINPLEX]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929.

Let me announce to you today a very cheerful piece of news. You know there are a number of mugwump, pessimistic fellows in Britain who say that the British Empire is going to the dogs. It is not. It is safe and flourishing and prosperous. The keynote of this prosperity is the "continuity of British foreign policy" and this policy has been continued by the man at the head of the British Foreign Office. I have this "straight from the horse's mouth". I can say so, although the "Saturday Review" is not—a horse.

* * * *

"First Citizen" writing in mail week in the "Saturday Review" says, "The Foreign Secretary is very skilful at parrying the efforts of the Opposition at question time to convict the Government of culpable negligence in all its relations with foreign Powers. He has been chased this week through the labyrinth of disarmament and maritime law, from China to Afghanistan and from Yemen to the United States".

* * * *

And how do you think he fared under this volley of concentrated attack? "First Citizen" says "But his temper has remained as unruffled as his top hat and the monocle falls less often from his eye".

* * * *

So now you know how safe the British Empire is. There will never be a "decline and fall" of the Empire so long as the British Imperialist monocle remains screwed into position.

* * * *

They were seven—those pilgrims from the West peregrinating this country at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. But now with the hurried departure home of Lord Burnham they will be six.

* * * *

It is said that his lordship could not bear the Madras heat. Why did he not stay in Burma where the dancing charmed him? But you know the British way, duty first and dancing afterwards. And Lord Burnham has his duty to do by the vested interests which must keep their "hold" on India.

* * * *

The C. P. Legislature carried on Monday the motion for a token cut moved by Mr. Kelkar and thus declared for total prohibition against the strenuous opposition of Government benches, but Ex-Minister Raghavendra Rao and Ex-Minister Kedar voted with Government. It is hard for them, I presume, to shake off the recently contracted habit of walking into the Government parlour.

* * * *

"Does your wife let you have the last word in an argument?"

"There is never any question on that point," replied Mr. Meek, "when Henrietta talks there is no argument."

# Latest Cotton News.

## General Wave of Speculative Buying.

—:o:—

## NEW YORK PRICES RISE 42 POINTS

### NEW YORK

New York, March 5.

Attention drawn to the Bullish statistical feature together with reports of increased business on the local dry goods market prices opened 17 points higher. During the first hour there was further support with impressive buying and the market displayed good undertone.

There was extensive speculative buying and ultimately stop loss being caught prices recorded a sharp of 42 points by the close.

### LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 5.

The Liverpool market is due to open to points higher on Wednesday.

With exception of an excellently good undertone in the market to-day the market failed to give a reasonable response to overnight quiet New York advices and prices after opening at a rise of 2 points continued to harden throughout the session under heavy, buying by trade interests together with speculative buying and short covering. The market was very active and srong prices closing at a rise of 9 points.

Middling American Spot prices were raised by 7 points to 10.87 while Egyptian Spot was 5 points and sold at 10.35.

### LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

| | March 5. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 20.66 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 20.83 |
| Difference | +.17 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 21.08 |
| Difference | +.42 |
| Broach Expectations | Rs. 374 0 0 |

LIVERPOOL.

| | March 5. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.64 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.65 |
| Difference | +.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.73 |
| Difference | +.09 |

### IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY

QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

The Improvement Trust Board considered the budget estimates on Tuesday afternoon when some interesting speeches were delivered by some members in favour of retrenchment. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker suggested the appointment of a committee including the Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officer to report on the question of amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the municipality.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer, assured the Board that the Trust was in no way insolvent condition and gave facts and figures in support of his optimism.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved half a dozen amendments for retrenchment but all of them were either ruled out of order or thrown out by the house. The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

| | London, March 5. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 25 15 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 25 15 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

| | Bombay, March 5. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 59 0 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 59 3 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 59 6 0 |

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

**Davar's College of Commerce**

GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE RESULTS (1928).
B.COM. M.C. & L.C.C.
The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the Only Private College of Commerce of its Class in India.

Prospectus on application.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Awarded
**Gold Medals**
in 1912.
**Mohanlal & Co.**
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

**NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL**
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22,560.

**ENROL NOW**
FOR
**1930** EXAMINATIONS
IN
ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT, SECRETARIAL PRACTICE and AUDITING.
**BEST** STAFF, TRAINING RESULTS
If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.
Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at
**Batliboi's**
Accountancy Training Institute,
YUSUF BLDG., Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
Ltd. 4068T BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.



**The Bombay Chronicle.**
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929.


# A CHALLENGE TO PATRIOTISM.

—:o:—

The Commissioner of Police of Calcutta is evidently spoiling for a fight. We do not know whether he was acting under instructions from the Government of Bengal, but the action he has taken in regard to the bonfire of foreign cloth is, as Mahatma Gandhi rightly says, an un-called for and wholly unnecessary police interference. There may be difference of opinion as regards the burning of foreign cloth; in fact, even among staunch supporters of the complete boycott of foreign cloth there is a considerable section which does not approve of bonfires. But the action taken by the police in interfering with the Calcutta bonfire and the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy and others involves issues on which the entire public opinion will vigorously range itself against the policy of the Government. In the first place the ban placed on the bonfire in Shraddhanand Park is illegal inasmuch as the Park does not come under the definition of public street or thoroughfare to which the section of the Police Act, which has been brought into requisition, applies. In the second place, however annoying the act may be to some, the mere burning of foreign cloth is not a crime. Lord Winterton in reply to a recent question did not disclose the steps which were contemplated by the authorities here to check the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth. If Sir Charles Tegart is to be dictator of Government in this respect, the latter evidently have embarked on a policy which they will soon rue.

If the banning of the bonfire was unjustifiable the manner in which the Police acted when the bonfire was lighted was more so. As Mahatma Gandhi says, "by a little tact, by a little forbearance and following the traditions of civilized police all over the world the whole of the scene would have been avoided" and police interference with the burning of foreign cloth would have been understandable "if there was a proper prosecution, a proper interpretation of the Act and if in defiance of such interpretation by a court of law, we had in pursuance of a plan of civil disobedience or otherwise proceeded with the burning ceremony". The Congress programme for the boycott of foreign cloth is not part of any movement for civil disobedience. It is a movement which is expressly intended to be carried out strictly within the law because it is a movement in which millions of Indian, who love their country, are expected to participate. In fact, it is a movement which Government should welcome if they are genuinely solicitous about the economic welfare of the country. That the authorities have resorted to arbitrary and high-handed action to frighten the people away from the boycott movement is a measure at once of its efficacy and of the consequent fright they have themselves taken. Their action is a challenge to India's patriotism as it is also a message of cheer that given persistence in carrying out the programme, the success of the national cause is assured. For boycott is a matchless weapon inasmuch as it involves the least sacrifice on the part of the individuals and is capable of being most potent as millions of individuals can join it.

Mahatma Gandhi does not exaggerate when he says: "If the Government will play the game, if the police will play the game and if the public will play the game, I promise that we shall be able to settle our business with the Government without the public having to resort to civil disobedience or having even to resort to a no-tax campaign, which is also a part of civil disobedience." The Police in Calcutta at least are not going to play the game and if their action has the support of the Government the latter also cannot be expected to play the game. But if they do not, they will have to bear the responsibility. The people, however, have to do their duty by their country. Is there any patriotic Indian who can assert that the boycott of foreign cloth will be harmful to the country? Is there any patriotic Indian who will deny that the boycott of foreign cloth will economically benefit the country? Is there any patriotic Indian who will refrain from making even the smallest sacrifice for the sake of the country? Is there any one who doubts that complete boycott of foreign cloth will hit Lancashire so fatally that England must perforce offer to come to a settlement with India on honourable terms? Is there any Indian who will delay such a day by refusing to boycott foreign cloth—the least personal sacrifice that he can make for his country? Other countries have made heavier sacrifices for freedom. Our number, fortunately does not make it necessary for us to resort to heroic deeds. We can, if we 'will', win our freedom by the simple process of boycotting foreign cloth. If in any other country a leader of the eminence of Mahatma Gandhi had been arrested for doing what the latter has done, the whole country would have promptly taken up the challenge in the only manner in which a self-respecting people would vindicate its honour. Has India lost her manhood? Are her sons and daughters lost to all sense of honour? Have they no desire for freedom? The next few days will provide the answer to these questions. If within the next few weeks the boycott does not gather strength in every village and town in the country, the inference will be unavoidable that we as a nation do not genuinely desire freedom.

## WANTED : DEEDS NOT WORDS

—:o:—

In his inaugural address as President of the United States of America Mr. Hoover declared that he desired "to repudiate the idea of superficial observers that the destiny of the United States lay in Imperialism". He emphasized that "the American people wished to advance the reign of justice and reason towards the extinction of force." The new President will have abundant opportunity to prove that he can by concrete action show that he is ready to stand by these excellent sentiments. However, the recent success of the Big Navy group in the American legislature, the triumphal progress of President Hoover himself in Central American States which was interpreted as an attempt to overawe them with the might of American Imperialism and the sensitiveness with which the Senate during the debate on the ratification of the Kellogg Pact resented remarks about the necessity of modifying the Monroe Doctrine are indications that Imperialism will be worshipped in America for a long time.

## DUTY OF LABOUR LEADERS

The Fawcett Committee will soon publish its report. It is well-known that towards the end of its investigation the representatives of both the employers and the employees had come to an amicable settlement of many outstanding questions and it is hoped the report and recommendations of the Committee will be such as to satisfy both the parties. In the meanwhile we trust nothing will be done on the part of either sides in violation of the pact agreed to when the Committee was appointed. The Labour leaders specially owe a duty to their movement to see that its prestige is not affected by thoughtless and isolated action on the part of a group of workers here and there. We sound this warning in view of the action taken by the men in the Sizing Department of the Currimbhoy group of mills. They are paid at piece-rates on a basis lower than that provided by the new Standard List. They have now struck work and demand payment of either fixed wages or of piece-work rates of the new Standrad List. The step taken by them is wholly unjustifiable as it is a violation of the truce agreed upon pending the publication of the Fawcett Report. And it is especially so as there are several cases where the existing wages are higher than these provided in the new Standard List. As the employers have not reduced these rates, it is unfair that the workers should, during the truce, claim terms different from those on which they resumed work, namely, rates of wages as prevailing in March, 1927. We trust the Labour leaders concerned will realise the danger to the trade union movement as well as the textile industry involved in precipitate action such as that taken by the men in the Sizing Department of the Currimbhoy group of mills.

## THE THREE SINNERS.

—:o:—

The following illuminating remarks regarding night work in factories for women and children appear in the "Annual Review and Forecast" of the "Textile World" for February 2. They ought to make the followers of Miss Mayo in her own country see the beam in their own eye before, like her, vulgarly finding fault with the moat elsewhere. The journal says: "Night work for women and children in Japanese textile mills will be prohibited by Imperial Edict on and after July 1, 1929. Thereafter and until such time as they see fit to change their present policy, the United States, China and India will be the only important textile countries of the world having social standards permitting the exploiting of women and children on all-night shifts." Let it be noted that in the case of India, it is not her people who desire this exploitation. They have, through their representatives in the legislature, repeatedly protested against it, but it is the Government of India who are callously indifferent to the popular appeal. The result is that helpless India has the misfortune to be included amongst the three sinners.

# BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL

## REMISSION & SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

XV.*

In Clause 4 provision is made for rules to be framed under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code regulating the grant of suspensions and remissions and the method of valuation of crops to determine such suspensions and remissions. In the collection of land revenue the general policy followed is to grant remissions in famines and suspensions in times of scarcity. The table given below will show the total of remissions and suspensions granted during each quinquennium.

**NO REAL RELIEF.**

The proportion of remission is very small and though that of suspensions in later years is somewhat large, there is no real relief afforded to the agriculturists owing to the manner in which suspensions are carried on, because suspensions are granted even when the conditions require remissions with the result that the suspended revenue is recovered in subsequent years with a rigour that operates very harshly on the revenue-payer who has to pay the usual assessment plus the suspended arrears thus necessitating sale or mortgage of his goods or land especially when there is a succession of poor seasons and the suspensions are approaching the period of three years—after which they have to be converted into remissions, a contingency which every effort is made to avoid, as it entails an abatement of the revenue which is contrary to the policy of Government which was enunciated in the famous Joint Report of 1847 in these words: "All abatement of the established revenue", the Joint Report remarks, "should be regarded as exceptional to the ordinary management of surveyed districts and ought not to be made unless for special and urgent considerations, which cannot be provided for by general rules." (Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. I, P. 211.)

**THE 1907 RULES.**

For three scores of years remissions were only granted in very exceptional cases. It was after the G. R. of 1902 in Lord Curzon's time on a reference from the Government of India that the question of making remissions and suspensions a part of the land revenue administration was discussed and rules framed in 1907 by which they became a part of the regular system. It is stated in the Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. I, P. 212, that "by these rules a fixed and rigid system of assessment has been converted into one of a flexible type, accommodating itself to the vicissitudes of the season and consequently to the resources of the cultivator."

The following table will help to indicate the extent of the suspensions and remissions granted during a period of nearly 25 years. In the first 18 years, there were only small remissions and no suspensions, but in the last 6 years the proportion of remissions is somewhat decreased and large amounts of suspensions are visible.

| Year (financial). | Net Land Revenue for collection on account of current year. | Collections upto 31st July. | Net Remissions. | Suspensions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Figures in lakhs of rupees.) | | | |
| 1899 | X | 80.4 | 3.3 | |
| 1900 | 117 | 96.1 | 2.8 | |
| 1901 | 109 | 95.7 | 11.3 | |
| 1902 | 120 | 119.5 | 1.4 | |
| 1903 | 121 | 119.5 | 1.6 | |
| 1904 | 119 | 95.2 | 3.7 | |
| 1905 | 118 | 80.3 | 5.7 | |
| 1906 | 122 | 135.5 | 3.7 | |
| 1907 | 122 | 92.2 | 2.9 | |
| 1908 | 122 | 115.0 | 3.1 | |
| 1909 | 122 | 134.5 | 3.6 | |
| 1910 | 124 | 143.0 | 3.0 | |
| 1911 | 103 | 102.0 | 10.0 | |
| 1912 | 116 | 115.2 | 5.2 | |
| 1913 | 135 | 134.3 | 2.6 | |
| 1914 | 142 | 141.4 | 4.4 | |
| 1915 | 138 | 145.6 | 1.1 | |
| 1916 | 146 | 147.3 | 2.1 | |
| 1917 | 145 | 144.0 | 1.4 | |
| 1918 | 147 | 77.4 | 2.7 | 70.6 |
| 1919 | 147 | 192.3 | 1.5 | 24.1 |
| 1920 | 152 | 87.6 | 3.7 | 87.2 |
| 1921 | 155 | 165.2 | 19.0 | 61.8 |
| 1922 | 158 | 150.2 | 5.5 | 64.5 |
| 1923 | 163 | 156.5 | 24.6 | 46.3 |

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on November 8, 11, 20 and 25, December 4 and 28, January 4, 8, 11 and 15, February 15, 16 and 23, and March 1 respectively.

# ALARMING SPREAD OF SOCIAL EVIL

## ITS CAUSES AND REMEDY

(BY D. M. P.)

In big cities like Bombay, social workers are confronted with the problem of immoral traffic. They are often puzzled as to the lines of action they should adopt in tackling it. Some talk of legislation as a simple remedy but if they only knew how deeply the roots of the evil have penetrated into society, they would not talk in that light manner. No doubt, legislation can do a great deal of good. It cannot be, however, effective in every case. There are certain evils which can be remedied by legislation, but there are others of which legislation cannot even touch the fringe. The social evil comes under the latter category. If it has to be effectively removed, it will need some other remedy than that of legislation. But before proceeding with the remedy, it would be better if one were to consider the causes and circumstances which tend to make it a permanent and dangerous menace to society.

**THE CAUSES.**

What then are the causes which contribute to the existence of the social evil? How does the social evil exist at all if it is not wanted? A pertinent question, this: and an answer to it will throw a flood of light on the subject.

First of all, it must be remembered, that all men are not angels. A few are good but the majority, and their number is legion, are subject to human frailties. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should succumb to the promptings of animal nature in them. And when in conjunction with this one considers the fact that there are thousands of bachelors (on a moderate scale) in every city who cannot think of marriage for one reason or other, one comes face to face with the causes that have introduced the social evil in city life.

**COMMERCIALIZED VICE.**

This is the genesis. The next stage in the growth of the evil is reached when the element of commercialisation sets in and arouses the greed of a certain class of people who find in it a temptation to make money. After this, it takes pretty little time for the evil to spread. With procurers, decoys and shady characters to promote its mean object, the number of victims goes on increasing. Poor innocent girls from respectable families are sometimes seduced by the agents of immoral traffic to keep the dens of prostitution ever full.

Moralists and preachers might put on airs of respectability and condemn the whole class of prostitutes in unscathing terms. They might expatiate on the need of purity and chastity and what not, and raise a hue and cry for the extinction of prostitutes. But they cannot do the one thing that is most urgently needed, and that is finding a workable remedy for the evil.

Prostitution has existed in this country for centuries in various forms. It could exist because it had the unwritten sanction of the public behind it. This is the one important fact which moralists never try to understand or lightly brush aside—which accounts for their poor intelligence and lack of sympathy. If only they approached the problem with an open mind, and as human beings, they could achieve a lot.

According to a police report issued in 1921, the total number of registered brothels in Bombay was 885. The police have not been able to find the exact number of prostitutes who are earning in the brothels and outside. Some say there are as many as 50,000 prostitutes in this City of Bombay. But leaving a wide margin for probable errors in computation, one can safely say that there are at least 25,000 plying their trade at present.

**SIGNIFICANT DATA.**

The disastrous influence of this immoral traffic on the moral and material well-being of the people had better be imagined than described. The following figures taken from reports of hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay can give a layman some idea as to the extent of the evil in the City.

Out of the patients that were treated at the anti-venereal dispensary:

48 per cent. were married men infected with venereal disease.
50 per cent. of the females were infected by their husbands.
10 per cent. young men were

(Continued on page 10.)

# Notes of the Day.

**Humiliating.**

The burden which helpless India has to bear in contributing an enormous sum every year for the upkeep of the League of Nations at Geneva and the humiliating position in which she finds herself in being, amongst the fifty-six nations represented at the League, the only nation which is represented not by any of its own nationals as head of the "Indian" Delegation but by a foreigner, have evoked warm protests time and again in the Central Legislature. But the supreme indifference of the Government of India to these protests continues and is indicative of the attitude which demands that India must be exploited as a subject nation. Mr. Graham stated in reply to an interpellation in the Council of State that the net contribution of India to the League during the last three years amounted to 39,28,000 gold francs. What benefit did India receive in return for this huge drain upon its revenues? Even officialdom will be at a loss to point to any real benefit. One-third of the sum wasted at Geneva would have, if spent in India on education, helped materially in advancing Indian literacy.

**Propagandist "Dope."**

There are a hundred and more misleading statements—to use very parliamentary language—in Mr. Coatman's "India in 1927-28." But to many Nationalists in the Assembly his reference to Muslim leaders who had boycotted the Commission was a limit and they demanded an explanation from Government. According to Mr. Coatman the anti-Commission Muslim leaders are, with the exception of Mr. Jinnah, not politicians of any standing. The Nationalists asked if even ex-members of Executive Councils, like Sir Ali Imam and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, were not prominent politicians. "Not necessarily", said a representative of Government and added that Government gave only "general approval" to Mr. Coatman's book. It comes to this then that Mr. Coatman writes things likely to meet with the general approval of Government and it must be presumed that, unless Government dissociate themselves from any of his allegations, Government give a general approval to them. In any case one must not be surprised at untruths in a book which is obviously propagandist "dope".

**Miss Mayo Again.**

Encouraged by the reception accorded to her first book by the Government of India and the British Government and the consequent notoriety all over the world, Miss Mayo is reported to have perpetrated another book on India. That may be trusted to be about as virulent as the former, both proceeding from the same source, and to be as well patronised by her promoters and all those who share their designs. Till we actually see the book we cannot pronounce any opinion as to whether it deserves to be proscribed. And after all we can only say whether a book is decent or vulgar. How can we determine the action of a Government that has its own ways of promoting one class of books and suppressing another? After all it may be best to give Miss Mayo and her supporters the longest rope.

**A Desultory Debate.**

Mr. M. D. Kirki initiated a debate in the Legislative Council on Government's Forest Policy by proposing a token cut in the total demand for the Forest Department. But thanks to the lack of concerted action among the various groups of even elected Councillors, the debate soon became desultory; and on the usual vague assurances being given by the Minister for Forests, Mr. Kirki withdrew his motion. The value of those assurances can be gauged from the fact, pointed out by Mr. Kirki himself, that Government have not yet given effect to the recommendations of either the official or non-official members of the Forest Committee. Mr. Naraindas A. Bénar stated the plain truth when he observed that the villagers regarded the Forest administration as a curse to the community. In the District of Kanara ruined by the Forest policy the famished people often live on the pith of palm trees, a food which, as Mr. Kirki said, would not be touched by dogs or crows. And yet Government who had raised the fee per palm from one rupee to four have not yet carried out the Forest Committee's modest recommendation to reduce the fee to two rupees. Councillors would have done better if they had concentrated their discussion on a far established grievances and pressed the cut motion.

**Khar Youth League.**

The first annual report of the Khar Youth League for the year 1928-29 shows such good work achieved that many residents of Khar not enjoying the privilege of being between the years of 18 and 35 might love to be its Members. But being too old under the rules for the privilege they may, we presume, yet be Associates, without a vote. The League, while not allowing itself to be beaten by elders in respect of public meetings, socials and such like amenities, has done well to put a premium on practical work, and has done a good bit in the Bardoli agitation and Swadeshi propaganda. In the constitution of the League's "Youth Guard" we find that only "those who devote at least three hours a week to a definite service undertaken exclusively by the Board of Knights, take the pledge of Swadeshi and contribute 2 per cent. of their earnings to the Knight Fund, are eligible to become Knights." We look forward to the day when every Leaguer will be a Knight.

# If You Hunger For Swaraj Stake Everything.

# GANDHIJI'S STIRRING APPEAL.

## Boycott Foreign Cloth and Swaraj Will be Within Your Grasp

## MAHATMA'S ARREST AND AFTER

## Police Charge Crowd with Lathis and Exstinguish Bonfire

CALCUTTA, ,March 4.

Pursuant to the notice served on Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy a large posse of police armed with lathies under direction of the Assistant and Deputy Commissioners entered the Sraddhanand Park meeting and extinguished the benfire of foreign cloths by force after Gandhiji had made it clear that this burning was done under his sole charge.

Tense atmosphere reminiscent of the Swadeshi and Partition days prevailed when Gandhiji began to address the meeting attended by about fifty thousand people and bonfire of foreign cloth was made amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and excitement.

After Gandhiji's appeal cloths rained from all directions and there was a large pile which was set fire to under Gandhiji's directions.

A large number of policemen with regulation lathis had been posed round about the Park and inside it and as soon as the flames rose high the police entered the meeting and extinguished the flames with lathis and water. Excitement rose to a climax and in the melee several were injured. People then began to set fire to cloths in small groups and the police with lathies charged them. Two people and one constable were removed to hospital. Eight arrests have so far been made.

### HUNGERING FOR FREEDOM

### FULL TEXT OF MAHATMA'S SPEECH

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Gandhiji first addressed the meeting in Hindi, after which he spoke in English. He emphasised that the boycott of foreign cloth in terms of Khadi was the only effective weapon if they were to wake up on January 1 next as Independencewallas, if need be. "I want you to be true to yourself. Do not deceive yourself and the country. You will count no cost too great against what you will have to pay for vindictating the honour and liberty of your country.

I have seen the notice served upon the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee, which proceeded after this style: that at this meeting no burning of foreign cloth should take place, because it is an offence under the Police Act or Regulation, whatever the thing might be called. The section seems to ran somewhat after this fashion, that no burning of straw or such other thing should take place in or near a public street or thoroughfare. I have been taxing my mind as to whether to call this place a thoroughfare or a park. Two lawyers have put their heads together—I do not count myself a lawyer, I am disbarred—but two lawyers not disbarred have advised me that by no stretch of language could this park be called a thoroughfare. They drew my attention to another section in the Act where public streets, public thoroughfares or places of public resort are mentioned. In this section the place of public resort is specifically omitted. I can well understand this park being a place of public resort. In these circumstances what are we to do?

NOT AVOIDING CONSEQUENCES OF LAW.

I accept this notice as served upon my humble self. I do not want to avoid the consequences of this law. But to-day I do not appear before you as a civil breaker of the law. I do not appear before you as a civil resister. I do not want at this moment to commit a breach of any regulation. I am quite capable of breaking all the regulations that may not hurt my moral sense, but that time is not yet for me. That time may come to-morrow, but it is not to-night.

But I have got to discharge a public duty in front of me and interpreting this law as I do, or as I am advised to interpret, I venture to submit that this notice has no effect on me, assuming and agreeing that the service of this notice upon the Secretary is equally service upon me. If I was taken to a court of law I make this definite promise that I shall not raise this issue that the notice was not served on me. But having got this notice on me, I feel that I must not accept this notice as if it is really the true law even in the terms of the Police Act. I claim this is not a public thoroughfare. I claim also that I am not doing anything which is dangerous. The Working Committee of the Congress had got a burden to discharge. I am a member of that Committee and the Chairman of the Boycott Committee: and I feel I shall be running away from my duty if I shirk this issue and avoid a prosecution against me. If I am allowed to go away I shall be going away to Burma to-morrow, but I shall report myself on the 25th or the 26th of this month to undergo or stand a prosecution against myself for having undertaken to burn these clothes in this park which, I claim, is not a public thoroughfare.

"ON MY SOLE RESPONSIBILITY."

Continuing, Gandhiji said: The act of burning will be by me, and it will be on my own sole responsibility and you will be only witnessing it. But you are not being harmed by being a witness. I wish that you were harmed but as to-day the campaign is not one of civil resistance, but is one of conducting a fierce boycott of foreign cloth, remaining so long as it is possible within the four corners of the law, I do not want you to-day to be guilty, consciously or unconsciously, of any breach of the law of this land, however irksome that law may be. You will, if you only care to obey the directions of the Working Committee, get an opportunity when the proper time comes to break certain laws or non-moral laws of the country. But as I have said that time is not yet and I do not want to anticipate that time. If the Government will play the game, if the police will play the game and if the public will play the game, I promise that we shall be able to settle our business with the Government without the public having to resort to civil disobedience or having even to resort to a no-tax campaign, which is also a part of civil disobedience.

Believe me I shall strain my every nerve to avoid precipitating such an issue. Speaknig with a full sense of the responsibility on my shouldrs, I know the tremendous consequences of civil disobedience and no-tax campaign in a vast country like this, which has undisciplined masses. But a man who is mad after freedom, a man who is hungering for freedom—and the real hunger for freedom is infinitely more painful than the hunger for mere bread; and believe me I am hungering for freedom—has got to take tremendous risks and stake everything that he has in order to gain that precious freedom.

HUNGERING FOR FREEDOM.

It is because I am hungering for freedom that, though I am on the threshold of death, I want to see Swaraj coming to us while I have still breath in me. Therefore I want to take all that risk. At the same time I want to take every precaution. I therefore shall plead guilty. I shall plead with the Government; I shall ask them to come to their senses and do the right thing. And if you will only help me, please God, I shall be able to avoid the issue, and still find the dawn of freedom breaking upon us before the 31st December is finished. If you will be truthful, if you will carry out honestly, faithfully and completely the programme that will be set before you from time to time, I promise that no heroic measure will be necessary to be taken on your part.

Is this boycott of foreign cloth a heroic measure? Is the habitual wearing of Khaddar on the part of the rich and the poor an heroic act? If you think it is so I can tell you you do not know what an heroic act is. Heroic acts are made of sterner stuff. Do not run away with the idea that the programme before you is a heroic one. These are the easy things placed before you for the simple reason that you are millions against a hundred thousand men.

If you and I were not under a spell of hypnotism, if you and I were not under

"The World's greatest man" who was arrested early on Tuesday morning at Calcutta and was immediately released on bail. He left for Burma on Tuesday and will stand trial on 25th instant.

### REMOVE THIS HYPNOTIC SPELL!

If you and I were not under a spell of hypnotism, if you and I were not under the spell of that mighty force of inertia, we would have shaken ourselves from this terror, this want of self-confidence and inability to breathe the air of freedom which is ours to breathe. If we were not under this hypnotic spell we would not have to go through these preliminary things that are before us.

Mahatma Gandhi at the Calcutta bonfire meeting.

the spell of that mighty force of inertia, we would have shaken ourselves from this terror, this want of self-confidence and inability to breathe the air of freedom which is ours to breathe. If we were not under this hypnotic spell we would not have to go through these preliminary things that are before us.

WORK FIRST AND THEN ASK FOR SWARAJ.

Try and do these things during this year and then come to me and ask me where is Swaraj. You will not need to come to me. You will find it within your grasp. The millions of the masses will smile upon you. They will bless you for making common cause with them by understanding their real grievances. Therefore, I ask you to do this.

Concluding, Gandhiji said: I have faith in you. This notice from the Commissioner of Police has enabled me to make my appeal to the authorities. I am here to take the risk. I propose to burn the clothes that have been handed to me, and want you before I perform the sacred

(Continued on page 8.)

## LET BENGAL DO ITS DUTY

## Subhas Bose's Appeal

## BURNING OF FOREIGN CLOTH AND GOVT'S CHALLENGE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Sjt. Subhaschandra Bose has made the following appeal to the public of Bengal:

"The Government have hurled a challenge at us by attempting to stop the burning of foreign cloth at Sradhananda Park to-night and by arresting Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kironsankar Roy, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee. In connection with the burning, the people of Bengal will, I hope, immediately take up the challenge by carrying on vigorously the movement for the boycott of all foreign cloth throughout the Province. Foreign cloth should also be burnt in heaps throughout the Province wherever possible. Pending the decision as to whether law gives us a right to burn foreign cloth in places like Shradhananda Park, we should not burn foreign cloth in public parks in the town of Calcutta; but we should in the meantime carry on the burning of foreign cloth in private premises all over the City. I have no doubt that the flame which Mahatma Gandhi has lit to-night will not die out till it has destroyed the last vestige of foreign cloth in this land. Let the citizens of Bengal rise to the occasion and fulfil their duty."—Free Press.

## WAHABI RAID IN IRAQ

## British 'Planes Drop Bombs

### AIRMAN KNIGHT KILLED

LONDON, March 5.

The Basra correspondent of the "London Times" reports another serious raid on the Iraq territoy outside Koweit area by Wahabi tribes. Aircraft pursued the raiders and spotted 600 of them driving away flocks from Iraq and dropped bombs. The raiders returned the fire killing aircraftsman Knight, after which the raiders disappeared in the direction of Nejd.—Free Press Beam Service.

### VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

### AFRICANO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY

LONDON, March 5.

Cape Town.—Four votes saved the Government from a defeat in the House of Assembly during the debate on the labour motion that the resolution ratifying the German Trade treaty should be submitted to the Senate. Several speakers argued that the constitution demanded ratification by both the Houses. Gen. Hertog opposed the motion contending that the treaty was a purely administrative function. The motion was rejected by 43 cotes to 49.—Reuter.

### REPARATIONS PAYMENTS

### EXPERTS COMMITTEE'S SCHEME

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The new mechanism for the reparations payments, devised by the Reparations Experts Committee in the shape of the Board of Trustees to supervise on behalf of the creditors all German payments, is nearing completion. Such a Board will inevitably dispace at least a part of the Dawes organisation. The question of the amount of the German payments remains unfixed.—Reutr.

### SOREST NECESSITY OF U. S.

### REFORM IN CIVIL AND CRIMIN

### PRESIDENT HOOLER'S PROGRAMME

LONDN, March 4.

President Hoover at the outset of the inaugural address said that the majestic advance of the United States to a degree of comfort security and individual freedom was unparalleled in the history of the world. It must not obscure the constant dangers threatening self-government, the most malignant of which was the disregard of law. Crime was increasing where as confidence in rigid and speedy justice was decreasing. The sorest necessity of the times was the reform in the enforcement of civil and criminal codes. He reiterated his determination to appoint a national commission of investigation extending to the whole of the Federal system of jurisprudence and also methods of enforcement of the eighteenth amendment (Prohibition) and causes of abuses thereunder. Referring to education he said that civilisation had been wrecked upon attempts to secure leadership from a single class. We must constantly refresh end leadership with the ideals of the people Full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through education can alone secure this leadership."

AMERICAN IDEA OF REMOVING FORCE.

He repudiated the idea of the superficial observers that the destiny of the United States lay in imperialism. The American people wished to advance the reign of justice and reason towards the extinction of force. The acceptance of the recent treaty of the renunciation of war should pave way to greater limitation of armaments. A Permanent Ceurt of International jjustice is peculiarly identified with a American ideals and statesmanship. Reservations upon American adherence to it must not be misinterpreted. He believed that way would be found to enable the United States to take her proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace. The American people were determined not to make political engagements like membership of the League of Nations which it is possible will involve them in the settlement of controversies of other countries. He concluded with an eloquent plea for universal peace. "Surely livilisation is old enough and mankind mature enough to find a way for a permanent peace in our lifetime."—Reuter.

## ANGLO-IRAQ RELATIONS

### SIR AUSTEN'S STATEMENT IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

### BRITAIN WILL BE ABLE TO CLEAR ALL MISGIVINGS

LONDON, March 4.

Geneva, In the League Council Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement that since negotiations were still in progress between the British and Iraq Governments regarding the revision of the financial and military agreement supplementary to the Treaty of alliance of 1922 the British Government had been unable hitherto to communicate to the Council the new Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1927 ratification of which was subject to the conclusion of the agreement. He therefore proposed hhat the Council should adjourn consideration of the question until the British Government was in a position to lay the text of the treaty and the supplementary agreement befole the Council. When that moment came he was confident that the British delegates would be able to reassure the Council as regards any mater which might have given rise to misgivings.—Reuter.

### REVOLUTIONARY MARCH ON CAPITAL

### SLOW PROGRESS THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

LONDON, March 5.

New York.—The revolutionary troops left Vera Cruz this afternoon and are marching on the capital. They are progressing slowly throough mountainous country. Hitherto there have been no clashes. The Mayor of Arizona appealed to Washington to despatch troops as precautionary measure, but the War Department declined on the ground that the step was at present unnecessary. The Commanders of the American Army Corps in the South are however watching the situation closely and have been authorised to take any necessary measures.—Reuter.

### MONTERRY TOW SEIZED

LONDON, March 5.

An unconfirmed report says that General Antonio Villareal, who was recently announced as a candidate for the Presidency, has rebelled and seized the town of Monterry, 150 miles from Laredo. The Governor of Sonorés which is in the hands of the rebels, has issued a manifesto, annulling, the Mexican religious laws. Reuter.

### MEXICAN PRESIDENT IMPRISONED

LONDON, March 5.

New York.—A message from Laredo (Texas) says that it is reported that Mexiran resident, Portesgil the labour leader Morones and the Mexican Chief of Staff, General Jose Army have been imprisoned in Mexico City.—Reuter.

Medico City.—Reuter.

## HOUSE RAIDS IN DUBLIN

### 40 Young Men Arrested

### PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S STERN WARNING

LONDON, March 5.

A sensation prevailed in Dublin this afternoon when it was known that 40 young men were arrested in houses in various parts of the city during the night and 15 were later released.

No information has been given beyond a statement of the authorities that the arrests were made on suspicion. But it is noteworthy that President Cosgrave in in a spech last evening referred to the existence in Dublin of a body of criminals intent on murdering those who exercised the rights of citizenship, for instance jurors. He added that the Government was determined to protect the lives and property of the citizens.—Reuter.

### KING SPENDS GOOD NIGHT

LONDON, March 5.

Summerlike weather prevails at Bognor and the King who spent good night rose early and walked from bed-room to adjacent sun room for the first time.—Reuter.

Sir Austen Chamberlain told the British journalists that British Delegation was going to as Council to approve judicial reorganisation otherwise complete abolition of capitulations in Iraq.—Reuter.

### UNFOUNDED REPORT

LONDON, March 5.

New York.—All was quiet in Mexico City last night. There is no truth in report that Portesgil and the members of Government have been imprisoned.—Reuter.

### THREE GENERALS CAPTURED

LONDON, March 5.

Nogales.—General Escobar, the rebel Commander, reports that rebels have captured Monterrey, the capital of State of Nuevoleon and the Federal troops have been completely defeated and three Genrals 78 other officers and 560 persons of other ranks have been captured.—Reuter.

## LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION IN AFGHAN IMPASSE SOUGHT FOR

## Mahomed Tarzi will Proceed to Geneva

## ALI AHMED JAN STILL AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR CITY, March 4.

According to a new-comer from Quetta His Excellency Sardar Mahmoodreg Tarzi is leaving shortly for Geneva to place the question of Afghan disturbances before the League of Nations.—Free Press.

### GEN. NADIR KHAN'S PROGRAMME

PESHAWAR CITY, March 4.

General Nadir Khan has very little improved in health and is still staying at Peshawar. It is understood that the General has resolved to leave for Northern Afghanistan while Shah Wali Khan will leave for Kandahar and Hasham Khan will stay at Peshawar.—Free Press.

### SARDAR ALI AHMED JAN TO LEAVE FOR KANDAHAR

PESHAWAR CITY, March 4

Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan is still staying in the Deans Hotel. The Mahmands who came with the Sardar from independent territory have been allowed to return. The Sardar will shortly leave for Kandahar.—Free Press.

### PLEA FOR MONETARY HELP TO AMANULLAH

### PESHAWAR'S PROTEST AGAINST EXTERNMENT ORDER

(Passed by Cansor.)

PESHAWAR, March 3.

Under the auspices of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee a largely attended public meeting was held this afternoon at which resolutions were passed regretting Governments refusal to issue passports to the Frontier Red Crescent Mission to Khandshar and resolving that Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mian Sayed Jaffar Shah would start for Kandahar on March 20th irrespective of Government permission and protesting against the externment from the Frontier of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and sympathising with Mr. Jinnah in his recent sad bereavement.

Hakim Abdoljalil urged the people to give munificent monetary help to Amanullah Khan and to help the medical mission. He exorted the people neither to mistrust General Nadir Khan nor to put too much reliance in his plans which in his opinion were difficult to succeed.

### ALI AHMED JAN DECLARES FOR AMANULLAH

### NADIR KHAN NOT GOING TO KANDAHAR?

PESHAWAR, March 4.

Although Nadir Khan wanted to win Ali Ahmad Jan to his side, it is understood that Ali Ahmad Jan declared for Amanullah entirely. Ali Ahmad is strongly of opinion that the election of a ruler is not practical politics in Afghanistan. He says that Afghans are not in a position to appreciate the democratic principles of a Republic. He holds that to give weight to this idea would mean a civil war at least in Afghanistan.

The position taken up by Ali Ahmad Jan has appreciably diminished the inclination of the civil Afghan population here in favour of Nadir Khan. The latter is said to have declined fresh telegraphic invitation from Amanullah asking him to come to Kandahar.

It is learned from a reliable source that no fighting has occurred among Amanullahs troops at Kandahar.—A. P.

# GANDHIJI ARREST AND AFTER

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

ceremony to throw all your clothes at me and on the platform.

Do not make any noise. No violence or force is permissible in this campaign so long as you will have me. I swear by non-violence. It is my final creed. I can see no other way open to my country to regain its freedom. So long as you choose to have me in this campaign in spite of my creed, so long do I plead with you to observe the laws of non-violence and you will find that you will have done well.

The responsibility for this act of burning is entirely upon my shoulders. May God give you strength and wisdom to carry on to the final issue this boycott of foreign cloth, not merely of British cloth. Let that confusion be dispelled from your minds. As regards the mills, the mills will take care of themselves if you take care of Khadi. Otherwise the mills will be a halter round your neck.

FIRST STICK LIGHTED.

Then Mahatmaji lighted the first stick, and after the bonfire had proceeded for a time, some of the constables with regulation lathis pushed their way and extinguished the fire. Then followed a confusion, in the course of which brickbats and lathis were used as the result of which three police constables, three sergeants and five among the audience were more or less wounded. Some Press representatives also had their share. After the major portion of the crowd had dispersed the mounted police were stationed at the place.—Free Press.

## MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

### DISCARDING OF FOREIGN CLOTH--- REPLY TO POLICE INTERFERENCE

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Mahatmaji made the following statement before he left for Burma:—

"I was pained and amazed at the uncalled for and wholly unnecessary police interference, especially after the deliberate speech that I delivered in connection with the burning of foreign cloth. Out of consideration for the Commissioner of Police, I went out of my way to deliver the speech in English so far as it referred to the burning incident. I had full hope that after the clear statement I made that we were not out for breaking any laws by way of civil disobedience, but that we did not accept the interpretation put upon the clause of the Police Act that there would be no attempt to interfere with the burning.

"By a little tact, by a little forbearance and by following the traditions of civilized police all the world over the whole of this scene could have been avoided. I could have understood police interference with the burning of foreign cloth, if there was proper prosecution, a proper interpretation of the Act and if in defiance of such interpretation by a court of law, we had in pursuance of a plan of civil disobedience or otherwise proceeded with the burning ceremony.

PROSECUTION WELCOMED.

"I am glad that though the police have in a high-handed manner interfered with the public demonstration, they are prosecuting me and those, who took part in setting fire. I recognize the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police in not insisting upon the trial to-morrow, but putting it off until my return from Burma. It was but right that he should expect me to give an undertaking that until this test case was decided there would be no burning of foreign cloth in Calcutta public squares. After consultation with local Congress friends I have already given that undertaking and I hope that the public will scrupulously respect it.

"Let me, however, make it perfectly clear that this does not mean a stoppage of boycott demonstrations or collection of foreign cloth or even of burning it. The undertaking means that pending an authoritative interpretation of the particular section of the Police Act, there would be no burning in Calcutta public squares and, therefore, naturally also in the public streets of Calcutta. But whenever it is considered necessary and whenever the Congress authorities are ready they will not hesitate to burn collected foreign cloth in private places or in such places that manifestly do not come under the section in question, even in accordance with the interpretation sought to be placed upon it by the police.

REPLY TO POLICE INTERFERENCE.

"I should be very much surprised indeed if after the wanton and premature interference by the police the whole of the people do not discard foreign cloth and completely boycott it. The most effective answer to the interference would be for people in the mofussil and people in all the other province to collect all the foreign cloth available and consign it to the flames. I have given many an anxious hour to this question of burning foreign cloth. I know that some friends differ from me, but if it is a fact, as I hold it is, that foreign cloth means the largest drain of the country's riches and enforced pauperisation of the starving millions then foreign cloth charged as it is with these poisonous germs deserves only to be destroyed."

## MAHATMA LEAVES FOR RANGOON

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Rangoon this morning by s.s. "Aronda" as a deck passenger. Among those who were at Outram Ghat to see him off, were Messrs. Rajandra Prasad, Satis Das Gupta, P. D. Himatsingka, Prof. Nripen Bannerjea and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta. The vessel left amidst shouts of "Gandhi-Ki Jai."—Free Press.

## EXCITEMENT IN DELHI

—:o:—

### TALK OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Excitement prevailed in the lobby the Assembly, when members, through Free Press Special Bulletin first came to know of Mahatmaji's arrest at Calcutta last night.

As Delhi papers came out this morning without any news of the happenings at Calcutta, bulletins were eagerly bought after by members both official and non-official. Some members expressed amusement at the wording of the Police Commissioner's order while others talked of bringing an adjournment motion.

At the time of wiring, it is not possible to say with definiteness if any such motion will be brought forward by any member to express the feeling of non-official members towards the action of the Police Commissioner of Calcutta.

Pundits Motilal Nehru and Malaviya were apprised of the event and they have not so far expressed their opinion.—Free Press.

## A. P. VERSION

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Scenes of much confusion were witnessed at Shraddhanand Park this evening when a public meeting was held there to hold a bonfire of foreign cloth. Mahatma Gandhi who arrived in Calcutta yesterday had made an appeal to the public to make such bonfire and Gandhiji had said that he would take full responsibility on his own shoulders for such bonfire in view of the prohibitory order of the Police Commissioner banning bonfire in a public thoroughfare. At bonfire which was actually held large quantities of clothing prepared from foreign cloth were throws into the fire. Just then the police headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the South District rushed to the spot and a stampede followed. People began to run in all directions some falling and receiving injuries. The reporters' table and a couple of chairs were smashed while those who had taken their stand on tables and chairs to witness the bonfire toppled down. Police managed to extinguish the fire and this was reported to have been followed by the arrest of a number of young men who in spite of the police warning tried to keep up the bonfire. The crowd dispersed late at night only after they had been asked by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to leave. Gandhiji and other leaders also left the Park while the trouble was still continuing.

It is understood that the Police Commissioner had previously served an order on the Secretary of the Congress Committee warning him against the burning of any materials in or near a public street or thoroughfare. In the course of his speech Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to those present to follow the advice of their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and to carry it into effect.—A. P.

## "CHALLENGE TO INDIA'S MANHOOD"

—:o:—

### CALCUTTA PRESS ON MAHATMAJI'S ARREST

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Writing under the caption, "Challenge to India's Manhood," "Forward" says: The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Kiran Sankar Roy and others as well as the assaults on the audience at Shraddhanand Park do not seem to be a fortuitous combination of events, but constitute essential links in that secret plan which Earl Winterton would not prematurely disclose. The action of the Calcutta Police has once more revealed that no stones would be left unturned to prevent any injury to Lancashire's interests and to kill the freedom movement in the country. The darkest cloud, they say, is not without its silver lining. The arrest of the Mahatma Gandhi will give, we are confident, a new impetus to the spread of the charka and khaddar as well as to the freedom movement. The assaults on patriotic people at Shraddhananda Park would hasten India's political and economic freedom.

UNWISE AND UNWARRANTED.

The "Basumati" writes: "We have no hesitation in asserting that the action of the police in connection with yesterday's bonfire was unwise and unwarranted. We do not believe that any demonstration of this nature gives rise to class hatred or anything of that sort, and we are emphatically of opinion that the police had no business to interfere with the function held yesterday at the Shraddhananda Park under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. And if the interference of the police was indefensible, even more so was the way in which they chose to act. Mass civil disobedience does not seem to be very far off if this is the way in which the Government have decided to act.

The "Statesman" writes: "The defiance of the police order was so flagrant that the Government had no option but to take the action that it has done."—Free Press.

## FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT MAHATMAJIS' ARREST

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Further details in connection with the arrest of Gandhiji and Sjt. Ray shew that at 11-15 last night the Assistant Police Commissioner, and a Police Inspector arrived at Mr. Jeevanlal's house and intimated that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Ray were required to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day at 10 a.m. and answer a charge under Section 66 of the Police Act, read with Section 144 I.P.C. Both were asked to sign personal bond for appearance in court to-day. Mahatmaji said he could not do so as he would leave for Burma to-day. The Police might take the responsibility of preventing his going to Burma.

POLICE COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWS GANDHIJI.

At this time a telephone message was received that Sir Charles Tegart, the Police Commissioner would like to come and see Gandhiji. After a few minutes, Sir Charles came and had a talk with Gandhiji, who explained that the Section did not apply in this case and said if the Commissioner wanted him to appear in court on Tuesday, he would have to take charge of him. Otherwise he would appear in court on return from Burma on the 25th. Sir Charles replied he would put off the case till Mahatma's return, but requested Gandhiji to give him a word which he said, would be like law, that until the test case was decided, no burning of foreign cloth would take place in public streets.

Mahatma said he would consult his Bengal friends and then inform him. Sir Charles left at 12 p.m.

Eventually it was decided in consultation with Sjt. Subhas Bose and others that so far the burning of foreign cloth in public streets was concerned it would not be done till the test case was decided. Mahatma and Mr. Roy then signed a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 50.

Besides Gandhiji and Mr. Roy, 13 more arrests were made last night under Section 114, I.P.C.

They will be produced in court to-day. Several persons who received injuries have issued statements to the Press their statements detailing the circumstance under which they were assaulted by the police.—Free Press.

## A BOY AMONG ARRESTED PERSONS

—:o:—

### ALL ACCUSED TO BE TRIED AFTER TEST CASE IS OVER

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Charged under Section 66, clause 11 of the Police Act, with setting fire to cloth in Shraddhanand Park without being allowed to do so by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the evening of the 4th March, Lal Mohan Roy, Panchu Gopal Sarkar, Brojobehari Singh and Benoy Shankar Roy were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on behalf of the four accused submitted a petition to the Magistrate that the case should be taken up after the test case against Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy was finished. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Roy are charged with aiding and abetting the above four accused in the commission of the act. The Magistrate discharged Panchu Gopal Sarkar as he was a lad of very tender age. The case against the other accused was adjourned to March 26 for which date the case against Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Roy are fixed. The three accused were released on executing a personal bond of Rs. 100/- each.

The Public Prosecutor informed the Magistrate that Messrs. Gandhi and Roy had given an assurance that they would be present in the Court on March 26.—A. P.

## SEQUEL TO SHRADDHANANDA PARK DISTURBANCE

—:o:—

### 18 MORE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

In connection with the disturbance yesterday at Shraddhananda Park, Bineswar Singh Chowdhury and eighteen others were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. All of them were released on bails of Rs. 100 each. The case has been adjourned to March 26th. It is stated that seven others were also arrested and released on bail till the completion of the enquiries.—A. P.

## GATE FOR FUTURE STRUGGLE OPENS OF ITS OWN ACCORD

—:o:—

### MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD'S SUGGESTION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Interviewed by the "Tej" regarding the arrest of Mahatmaji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that, if it was not the doing of the local officials but the result of the considered policy of the Government, then he must say that the gate for the future struggle had opened of its own accord, which the Congress was looking forward to. The only work for us, continued the Maulana, was to march ahead. He suggested that the Congress Working Committee should call for an emergency meeting to consider over the situation.—Free Press.

# THE BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

## Water Diviner not Wanted

### DISCUSSION ON IRRIGATION DEMAND

The policy of the Bombay Government in respect of Irrigation works in the Presidency came under the lash of non-official criticism at Tuesday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Water Deviner and his establishment came in for a large share in the general denunciation. On the previous day, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan had moved that the provision for the establishment of the Water Deviner be omitted. The question regarding the appointment of Major Pogson as the Water Deviner has been the cause of a long-drawn out controversy between the Government and the people's representatives in the Council. As everybody knows, the post of the Water Deviner is a mere sinecure as it does not serve any useful purpose. The appointment of Major Pogson has, however, been made to this post by the Secretary of State for India and hence his salary is non-votable. Although no less than Rs. 2500 are spent every month from the public exchequer on this appointment, the Council cannot touch Major Pogson's salary even by so much as a pie. What the Council can do is to vote down the provision for his establishment, which is votable Mr. Narainndas Bechar, supporting the cut, reminded the House of a statement made by Sir Chunilal Mehta, the ex-finance member, that Major Pogson had given an undertaking to the Government that in case the vote of the Council was against the appointment of a Water Deviner, he would willingly resign his post even though he was appointed by the Secretary of State. Mr. Bechar did not make bones of the intention of the House. In his blunt manner he asked the Government to give a "political pension" to Major Pogson but not to make ducks and drakes of public money.

The House divided on the cut motion but this time also the Government could hold their own. The motion was rejected by 4 votes, thanks to the absence of a number of elected members.

Mr. V. N. Jog then moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the Irrigation grant, thereby initiating a debate on the policy of Government regarding irrigations works in Gujarat and Deccan. Members from these parts of the Presidency complained that Government had adopted a step-motherly attitude towards these parts. The General member made a soothing speech promising in vague terms that Government would do everything possible but they would take their own time for that.

The cut motion was withdrawn by the mover and in the end the total grant under "Irrigation" was made.

At the close of the day the President announced that Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Mr. N. E. Navle, Dr. Gilder and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale were elected to the Senate of the Bombay University.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Tuesday afternoon and proceeded to discuss the Irrigation demand. Discussion was resumed on Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's motion to reduce the Provision for the Water Deviner and his establishment by Rs. 16,000.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay), supporting the cut, complained that Government were not at all anxious to effect economy in their expenditure. The whole House had expressed its opinion in unmistakable terms that Water Diviner's establishment was not wanted. This was an item where real retrenchment could be brought about.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) and Khansaheb Mansuri supported the cut.

MAJOR POGSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi) said year after year whenever the House had an opportunity of discussing the budget, the question regarding the appointment of the Water Deviner was hotly debated upon and every time the House had expressed itself against that appointment. Although the appointment of Major Pogson, the present Water Diviner, was made by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Chunilal Mehta had given the House to understand in the first year of the present Council that the appointment of Major Pogson was accepted by Bombay Government on an undertaking given by Major Pogson that he would resign whenever the Council would ask him to do so. The speaker pointed out that appointment was a sinecure and entailed a great drain on the public exchequer. He was afraid the appointment was probably made to patronise some person. A salary of Rs. 2500 per month to Major Pogson was something very extraordinary. If Government wanted to patronise Major Pogson, they should as well give him political pension but they had no right to waste public money on what to all practical purposes was a chimera.

REVENUE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

The Revenue Member opposed the cut urging that Major Pogson was doing very valuable work. He further informed the House that the services of Major Pogson were asked by the Madras Government. It was not, therefore, correct to maintain that Major Pogson's services were of no use.

The House then divided on Mr. Swaminarayan's cut motion. The motion was lost, 30 voting for it and 34 against.

ANOTHER CUT MOTION.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) then moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the total votable grant of Rs. 12,01,000 under XIII Irrigation covering drainage and other irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept. This grant includes the P. W. D. works in Gujarat and Deccan. The token cut motion was taken advantage of by the non-official members for initiating a general discussion of the policy of Government in respect of irrigation works in the Central and Southern parts of the Presidency.

The mover's main grievance was that Government were not paying as much attention to the irrigation works in the Karnatak as to those in Sind.

Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira), supporting the cut, laid bare the grievances of Gujarat in respect of irrigation works.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) utilized the occasion for pointing out that the proportion of the irrigated area to the total area in the Bombay Presidency was the lowest in the whole of India. It was, therefore, the duty of the Bombay Government to pay more attention than they had hitherto done to the opening of irrigation works in those parts of the Presidency where famine had made its home. Continuing he said that Government's irrigation policy was most oppressive. The rates charged by Government for irrigation water were much higher than in other provinces.

KANARA DIST. NEGLECTED.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara) complained that in the budget estimates of this year, not a pie had been provided for irrigation repairs in Kanara. There were a number of tanks in that district, which were silted up and required to be immediately repaired.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) supported the cut.

Reassembling after tea recess, the Council proceeded to elect 4 members to the Senate of the Bombay University. Out of 12 candidates, 5 had withdrawn. The seven candidates who contested the election were Rao Bahadur Kale, Dr. Gilder, Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Dixit, Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Mr. Navle and Mr. Janvekar.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) submitted that the returns of irrigation works were not commensurate with the money that was spent upon it. Government got no more than 4 per cent on the capital outlay.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals construction, replied to the criticism on behalf of Government. He told the House that several irrigation projects were under consideration of Government. It was necessary, he said, to make a hydrographic survey of the whole Presidency before those projects were put into operation. Referring to the grievances related by members from Gujarat and Deccan, the speaker remarked that grievances were almost the same all over the presidency. If difference there was, it was only of degree. Several speakers on the cut motion had complained that the rules framed by the Irrigation department were unfair and in some cases even oppressive. Adverting to these complaints, Mr. Harrison assured the House that no rules were drafted by the Irrigation department without fully consulting both the Agricultural and Revenue departments.

Mr. V. N. Jog wound up the debate.

GENERAL MEMBER'S REPLY.

The General Member, replying to the debate, told the House that Government did not undertake all irrigation works only with the idea of making money. In fact, 11 crores of rupees had been spent on the irrigation works in the Presidency, which did not pay more than 2 per cent. Money was not the only consideration. It was, however, natural that any Government would pay more to those parts which made more money. Irrigation in Sind was a paying proposition and that was why big works were undertaken there.

Talking about irrigation works in Gujarat the general member stated that Government had a scheme in hand, nearly ready, which would benefit Ahmedabad.

Mr. V. N. Jog withdrew his motion with the permission of the House.

The total grant of Rs. 71,65,000 under "Irrigation" was made.

The President then announced the results of the election of the representatives of the Council to the Senate of the Bombay University. The following four candidates were declared elected.

(1) Khan Bahadur M. S. Khuhro (Larkana), (2) Mr. N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar), (3) Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay-North) and (4) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara). These four members together with Mr. K. M. Munshi complete the representation of the Council on the University Senate.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, 1 p.m.

# SOCIAL OSTRACISM IN BRITAIN!

## Caste System Keeps Millions without Place and it Follows Them from Birth to Death

### PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF

LONDON, Feb. 14.
(By Mail).

A vivid picture of the caste system that exists in Britain to-day is given in a review published by "Forward" of Glasgow of Mr. Paton's book "Christ and the World Religion."

Mr. Paton deprecates the rigidity and exclusiveness of Indian caste system. The reviewer points out:

Well, the caste system exists in Britain. We know of the priests of all churches who have reserved to themselves the rights and functions that were once the privilege of working men, disciples of Christ. In Britain the caste system keeps millions without the place and it follows them from birth to death. In Britain also, there must be no inter-marriage between Paddy Docherty and the Hon. Lady Betty. The plumber's man is an outcaste so far as the daughter of the Manor is concerned, and the dock labourer with two quid a week and a physique like Hercules is an outcaste from the cradle to the grave, from the snug society of the ordinary Bank Clerk. Even in Christ's Church moleskins cannot sit in the same pew with silks. We have even known the British caste system to ostracise the sons and daughters of an aristocratic family from high social circles because they adopted Socialism as their political faith. The present writer is quite aware of the necessary distinctions that must be kept in mind--both religious and political—but in essence the thing is the same, and we think the Church that sends Foreign Missionaries abroad to fight this evil should fight the same evil at home. The missionary who returns on furlough to make the blood run cold about the caste system in India should have a sense of proportion, if not of humour during his holiday in these beautiful Islands.—Free Press.

## BY CANDLE LIGHT

—:o:—

### BRILLIANT DIALOGUE AND UNUSUAL SITUATIONS

It was a good show! This is an unusual introduction to a theatrical criticism, but yet perfectly consistent with the play "By Candle Light" which was staged for the first time in Bombay by the Forbes Russell Commedy Company at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday night. A fair audience had gathered to witness the play and their enthusiasm and appreciation enhanced the general success of the evening. Perhaps it was the audience, or the environment; or better still it may have been the histrinic talent of the small number of actors who had to bear the entire burden. Mr. Forbes Russell has brought out a splendid company this trip and if success depends upon good acting then it is assured.

"By Candle Light needs little comment. Being adapted from the Austrian by Harry Graham it has caught the popular fancy and is now playing to packed houses at "The Prince of Wales Theatre" in London It requires but a limited personnel and is mainly composed of brilliant dialogue flavoured by altogether intriguing situations. There is a tendency towards monotony at times, but quiet and attractive witrelieves the atmosphere and paves the way for those dramatic moments to which the piece owes its success.

The beginning is unimpressing, but with the progress of the first act interest is aroused, and reaches its climax in the second when master and man change places: Further developments are created in the final act, which however is weak in comparison. The whole play extends over four hours and is confined to the Baron Von Felsons flat in Vienna.

Prominent among the cast were Miss April Vivian and Mr. Alex Alexander who with Mr. John Manuel shared the the burden of the piece and were on the stage for almost the entire period. They spoke distinctly and well and did full justice to their parts. Though seen in a junior role Miss Heather Angel made a very good impression, while it would be invidious to praise Mr. Bradley who is by now an old friend. Miss Isobel Pargiter should speak much louder if she is to be heard in a theatre whose acoustics are admittedly bad.

A noticeable feature of the evening was the nuisance created by noisy fans. These were stopped in the early part of the performance but the heat made it necessary for them to be turned on again. It is absolutely indespensible that this should be attended to or otherwise during the monsoons especially—it will be almost impossible to follow anything that is being said "By Candle Light" is to be repeated tonight.

## ERECTION OF INDUSTRIAL HALL IN GIRLS' ORPHANAGE

—:o:—

### LADY RATAN TATA DONATES RS. 50,000

Lady Rata Tata has donated a sum of Rs. 50,000/- in memory of her late husband Sir Ratan Tata to the Bai Awabai Framji Petit Parsee Girls' Orphanage, for the erection of an Industrial Hall.

# UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Advt.)

BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch **Embossed Brass Letters** arranged in highly polished brass frames.

**½ inch Letter Name Plate** at Re. 0-3-0 a letter with frame

**1½ inch Letter Name Plate** at Re. 0-7-0 a letter with frame

**BRASS IN-OUT plates** at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

*Dealers wanted* :

THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,

9-13, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1929 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1, by M.O. 8 Calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration & postal charges.

RAJVAIB SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

JVARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial.
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD, DACCA


## DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

### MONDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Reassembling after lunch the House resumed general discussion of the budget.

Mr. Munshi Iswarasaran criticised the Indianisation and the store purchase policy of the Army Department. As regards the latter he said that every possible purchase should be made in India and Indian goods should always be preferred. As for Indianisation he confronted the Army Secretary with his statements that the cost of Army under foreign domination was higher than under Swaraj and that a British Tommy cost more than an Indian sepoy. But it was said that the British element was necessary to supplement certain deficiencies in Indian sepoys. The speaker asked the Army Secretary whether he would consider the question of sending out Indian sepoys to England to supplement the deficiencies in British Tommies. If he was not willing to do so why then should they not leave the Indian sepoys to manage as best as they could. Indianisation was necessary in the interests of economy and the honour of the country. The speaker urged that distinction between martial and non-martial classes should be abolished as far as recruitment in the Army was concerned. He finally urged Indianisation in the Foreign and Political Department.

AN UNENVIABLE LEGACY.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas did not agree with Mr. Roy's remarks. He held that twelve crores referred to by Mr. Roy were not tangible assets and that Sir George Schuster had inherited an uncovered deficit of seven and one-fourth crores which legacy was certainly not enviable. Reviewing the Budget speech Sir Purshottamdas assured co-operation in the task of building up Indian finance in the best interests of India and hoped that interpretation of what was in the best interest of India would not cause difference between the two sides of the House. The speaker while welcoming the frank warning told the Finance Member that non-officials would not be party to any fresh taxation unless a case was clearly made out and the money was to be utilised for the benefit of India. (Applause.) As regards foreign borrowing, there was always the danger of foreign investor insisting on safeguards of British efficiency and proportion of British employees. This even on the Indian Railways, the Lee Commission had insisted on twenty-five per cent. European personnel. Japan was happier paying six per cent. on loans without such commitments, while India's borrowing at five per cent. tied her to heels of foreign investor. He hoped the banking enquiry which the Finance Member had chalked out as once of his main tasks would be started before long and would give relief to Indians not only in cities but in outlying districts. As for the ratio controversy he merely remarked that it would not do for Government to feel so sensitive now as not to stand the yells and screams of those who had been hit by the depreciation of the rupee. The speaker maintained that the foreign trade and railway earnings were no index to the true conditions of the country and asked Government to give facts regarding the internal trade and industries as a true picture of depression. The Finance Member had not a word in his entire address on the subject of the industries of India.

Sir George Schuster intervening said he had remarked that the industrial prosperity of India was bound up with her agricultural prosperity.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that the Finance Member had not discussed the condition of the industry during the year and told him that a number of cotton mills in Bombay to-day had their shares quoted at a value less than even the dividends paid by them in 1921-22. This was the condition of the Bombay mills compared with the prosperity of the jute mills of Bengal.

"ARMY BUDGET CAN BE REDUCED"

Col. Gidney criticised the Army budget and the policy of Indianisation. He said that in spite of the statements of the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member he held that the Army budget could be reduced if the question was properly tackled. The heavy expenditure of two crores on Army Headquarters and Commands was unjustifiable. The main difficulty was that the Army Department was not run on businesslike principles. It was unthinkable that any firm in the world would spend 1/27th part of the total expenditure on management direction and control, as was the case with Army Headquarters. This expenditure of 2 crores on Army headquarters compared very unfavourably with the expenditure on the war office at home and this would provide one avenue for retrenchment.

HEAVY BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Mr. Jogiah complained of the heavy burden of taxation and the threatened increase in it. This was against the promise given by Sir Basil Blackett that there would be practically no increase in taxation and that the tendency would be in the direction of reduction.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.


MANHOOD AND VITAL POWER

GET AND RETAIN THEM.

Very few people realise to what an extent manhood and vital power depend on the condition of the blood, and the condition of the blood is entirely dependent on how much Iron it contains; to get and retain manhood and vital power you must keep your blood always supplied with plenty of Iron, and the easiest way to do this is by taking a course of Iron Jelloids at intervals.

Iron Jelloids contain Iron in the form most readily absorbed by the blood, and to take Iron Jelloids is to supply your blood with the Iron so necessary to manhood and vital power.

On sale everywhere, easy to take and cheap, a bottle sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1/-, for 40 days Rs. 2-12; you need them if it is to obtain, to regain or to retain manhood and vital power.

(5) (Advt.)


## SERIOUS HARDSHIPS TO MERCHANTS

### REMINDER TO GOVT. ABOUT EFFECT OF WAGON SHORTAGE

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed to-day the following telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce department:—"Shortage wagon supply causing serious hardships and loss to coal, rice and wheat merchants and creating grave financial stringency for businesses concerned. Paucity of Coal supply in Calcutta adversely affecting industries and congestion of rice and wheat causing shortage in up country districts while leading to deterioration in quality and weight and effecting undue depression in local market whereby merchants losing heavily. Chamber urge immediate action to relieve present situation and Government's assurance with with full particulars concerning situation and remedies proposed for present relief and safeguards against future recurrence."

## MR. KELKAR TO PRESIDE OVER BERAR CONFERENCE

YEOTMAL, Mar. 4.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., has been elected President of the Berar Provincial Conference to be held on 30th and 31st March. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.—A. P.

## SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

—:o:—

### BELGIAN ACTIVIST CONFESSES TO FORGED TREATY

BRUSSELS, Mar. 4.

Mr. Frank Heine,. a Belgian Activist, has sbeen arrested in connection with the disclosures of a sensational character recently made by Amsterdam regarding the alleged Franko-Belgian military policy and has confessed to having forged the treaty himself.—

GERMAN PRESS SCEPTICAL.

Berlin, Mar. 4.—The German Press is frankly sceptical regarding the alleged confession by Mr. Heine. In fact, some sections of German press even go so far as to suggest Belgium has paid Heine to induce to make a bogus confession.—Free Press Beam Service.

## HOW 18D. RATIO WAS PUT ON STATUTE BOOK

—:o:—

(Continued from page 5.)

between Bombay and Punjab and declared that if justice was not done to his province non-co-operation would be revived in the Punjab at no distant date.

Mr. Rajan Buksh speaking in Urdu congratulated the Finance Member on his budget. He next referred to the unjust treatment of the Government to the Aligarh University and said: We do not grudge the increased grant to the Benares Hindu University but we feel aggrieved because the standing claims of the Moslem university have been overlooked.

WHY NOT JOIN SWARAJISTS.

Pandit Malaviya and other Hindu gentlemen had been all along opposing Government and they had got increased grant for the Benares Hindu University but the Central Moslem Party had been supporting Government through thick and thin and as a reward the claims of their Aligarh University were thrown overboard. They were seriously thinking why they should not throw their lot with the Swarajists.

CONCEALED FIGURES IN BUDGET.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar reiterated his protest against expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs for the construction of India House in London. He referred to concealed figures in the budget and pointed out to revenue surpluses and provision for reduction of debt and depreciation and reserve funds. He compared the military expenditures before and after the Incheape enquiry and said that the result was there was an increase and not a decrease in the military expenditure.

Mr. Sardar Gulab Singh said that the budget did not give relief to the poverty stricken India. The finance member, he added, had no insight into the appalling condition of the people.

When the House reassembled after lunch Mr. Crerar regretted he was absent when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made an allegation about the methods employed by Government to secure votes on the ratio question. Mr. Crerar emphatically repudiated the allegation that Government had employed any improper steps in securing votes for the ratio.

As Mr. Jamnadas was not in the House, the President remarked that it was a very serious thing for any member to make allegations and then not be present in the House.

Rev. Chatterjee dealt with the question of unemployment among educated classes which problem had now spread to villages.

PRESIDENT REBUKES MR. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was now present in the House and the President said: "The Hon'ble members are aware that no Hon'ble member has a right to be absent from the House in the debate in which he himself has taken part and made very serious allegations against any other member or party it is no excuse for him that had he known that reply would be forthcoming he would have been present. It is his business to sit in the House to watch the proceedings. He owes an apology not only to the Chair but also to the House. (Applause).

Mr. Jamnadas:—I gladly make an apology. I was outside in the lobby and hearing that Mr. Crerar was making a statement I walked in. To that extent I apologise but as for his repudiation of my statement I reiterate it.

The President:— The Hon'ble member cannot utilise this opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh who was called upon to speak had hardly begun when Mr. Jamnadas wished to submit his point.

President:—The Hon'ble member is speaking from a privileged position. He has already overdone the thing. He can go outside the House and make the allegation and take the consequences for the same.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh held that the present budget was a dismal failure.

Concluding Pandit Malaviya urged Sir George Schuster to use all the resources of the Government to restore sixteen penny rupee.

FINANCE MEMBER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster was applauded on his rising to reply to the two days debate. Sir George thanked every one who had spoken giving expression of friendship and encouragement. The debate was of two kinds one containing criticism and the other helpful suggestions. He was glad that helpful suggestions predominated and he promised to examine them and take advantage of them. He had answered criticisms by his full statement of the position in the budget speech. He had not sought to disguise the difficulties; indeed he was anxious to face them boldly. Much had been said about the deficit of Rs. 90 lakhs as mentioned by him. But the House must not forget that he had mentioned this deficit in view of various abnormal fluctuations in the revenue.

ANOTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT PICTURE.

One other way of presenting the picture was this: In 1927-28 the actual deficit was 182 lakhs, in 1928-29 seventy-five lakhs and in 1929-30 it was twenty-five lakhs. So the deficit was actually steadily diminishing. As regards his future policy regarding foreign borrowings had been criticised. The fact was that they were committed to certain programmes which must be carried out. His duty would be to resume close and effective control over capital expenditure. For the present they must execute the commitments already in their hands. In the immediate future some measure of foreign borrowings might be essential. At the same time he reiterated that as far as possible the needs of India's capital expenditure would be met by rupee borrowings.

Proceeding Sir George Schuster referred to the observations of important speakers. Answering Mr. Kelkar he said that irrigation expenditure represented one sixth of the expenditure on railways.—A. P.

## BUDGET SESSION OF ASSAM COUNCIL

### MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

SHILLONG, March 4.

The budget session of the Assam Legislative Council was opened to-day with an address from His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency in the course of his speech dealt with the enormous consumption of opium and ganja in the province and appealed to the members and the public to remove the evil by concerted action. He announced Government had prepared a scheme for the relief of unemployment among the middle classes by raising the pay and prospects of ordinary police constables and a committee would be appointed to consider the scheme.

Mr. Pareshlal Shome then moved an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the obstruction caused to the entrance of certain members of the House into the Council Chambers when the Simon Commission was holding sittings there. The motion was disallowed.

The Finance member then presented the budget estimates for the coming year.

## "SIMON SIX" NOW?

—:o:—

### LORD BURNHAM TO RETURN HOME

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Lord Burnham, a Member of the Simon Commission has been advised to take complete rest and he is returning home immediately. It is advisable for him to travel. His wife is leaving for India this week in order to accompany him for the whole or part of the return journey.—Reuter.


SUN LIFE

Assurance Company of CANADA.

The Largest Purely Life Insurance Coy.

IN THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE RECORD OF 1928.

Net Assurances in Force

Rs. 519,70,29,947

Increase over 1927
Rs. 112,03,43,153.

New Assurances Paid For

Rs. 120,88,88,733

Assets at December, 31st

Rs. 133,96,12,893

Increase over 1927
Rs. 26,97,94,339.

Surplus

Rs. 18,33,94,133

*In addition*—a Special Dividend to participating policyholders on Claims and Maturing policies ten years or more in force has been authorized for the year 1929.

1. Annual Cash Dividends on Endowment Policies (Deposit Option) average from Rs. 27 to 37 per annum per Rs. 1,000 of Assurance.
2. Deposit Option of leaving with the Company Dividends and Proceeds of Policies at 5½ % Compound Interest (Withdrawable at any time).
3. Investments in Indian Securities exceed Rs. 1,40,00,000.
4. Strict Supervision of every Investment by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

A Tower of Strength

*Head Office for India, Burma and Ceylon:*

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY Rd, BOMBAY.

*General Manager*: The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, O.B.E.
*Resident Secretary*: Mr. L. Cooke.

| | *District Offices:* | *Managers.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, | 12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta. | Mr. H. F. Lewis. |
| Bombay, | Canada Building, Home Street, Bombay. | ,, H. Chamberlain. |
| Burma, | 22, Merchant Street, Rangoon. | ,, C. E. Gayton. |
| Ceylon, | Lloyds Building, Colombo | ,, S. H. Barlow. |
| Eastern Bengal, | 1, Wiseghat Rd., Dacca | ,, J. H. F. Mitchell. |
| Madras, | New Mercantile Bank Building, Madras | ,, W. Allan Eley. |
| Punjab & United Provinces. | Mela Ram Building, Charing Cross Rd., Lahore | ,, Gowardhan Dass. |

The TOUCH of BEAUTY

THE CARESS OF OATINE

Before you go to bed—just a touch of Oatine and a tired skin is revived and refreshed while you sleep. Oatine takes health and beauty deep into the pores and you wake to greet the day with a complexion smooth and clear. *From all chemists in jars, and tubes for the handbag.*

Oatine

"AWAKES YOUR SLEEPING BEAUTY"

FREE

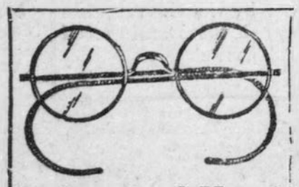
To all who send annas six in stamps (to cover postage and packing) we will present a box containing a trial size of Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow (vanishing cream), Oatine Tooth Paste, Oatine Face Powder, Oatine Soap, a full-sized Oatine Shampoo Powder and a copy of the Oatine Beauty Book.

Write to-day to The Oatine Co. 8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Salhabhanga, (Faridpur.)



Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

279, Hornby Road, (Opp. Whiteaway, & 361, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

Novel German Treatment

"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science" Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc. Dr. S. CHOWDRY, B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dhurramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

*Bombay Agents:—*

Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.


## FAILURE OF EXCISE POLICY

—:o:—

### INCREASE IN ILLICIT DISTILLATION

### RATIONING "A FAILURE"

Startling revelations regarding decline in consumption of licit country spirit and wide spread increase in illicit distillation have been made in the excise administration report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden for the financial year 1927-28, extracts from which are given below :—

The increase of nearly one lakh in still head duty is due to advance payments for issues made before the end of the year. The increase of Rs. 5,77,499 from vend & license fees is less a gain than elimination of loss due to the former simultaneous auctions which prevented a number of bidders from attending. The important fact however is not the increase in revenue but the continuation of the heavy decline, 26,324 gallons since last year, in consumption of licit country spirit, which has been going on since 1920-21. The present excise situation deserves profound attention on the part of temperance reformers, criminologists and the general tax-payers.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

Theacauses of the decline in licit consumption ppear the following. The prosperous boom period 1919-20 and 1920-21 with high wages and plentiful money has ceased. At the same time the present high retail sale prices of liquor cannot be afforded by the general public. The causes of high prices are several.

The truth is that consumers are greatly resorting to illicit liquor, denatured spirit, foreign liquor and drugs to make up the shortage. There is no general increase in temperance, or reduction in drinking as might be supposed. In fact owing to the widespread increase of illicit distillation and importation the total consumption of licit and illicit spirit combined has increased both in many areas, and probably as a whole, apart from the reduction due to lessened prosperity.

The licensee prefers to get maximum profit from a minimum sale. With smaller sales, less capital is required and less still head duty and cost of spirit have to be paid by him. In the absense of maxima selling prices, he can charge customers what he likes, and in fact he charges twice and thrice the prices formerly prevailinge Three results follow. The consumers ar. driven to crime, i. e., illicit liquor offenes. Consumption of licit and illicit liquor comsbined is not reduced but really increased as blicit practices spread. The public revenue i uffers heavily.

AUCTION SYSTEM.

The auction system is usually blamed for the high prices. This blame however is undeserved. The real causes are, firstly rationing with the consequent progressive shortage of supply and therefore increase of prices, and, secondly absence of fixed or maxima retail selling prices.

Reduction in still head duty has been tried, but has failed to bring down selling prices. The licensee, in the absenc maxima selling prices, charges much the same price as before the reduction and pockets the difference. It is of course the demand as measured by the sum the customer is willing to pay, which regulates the price of any article, not the cost of its production. I have thus demonstrated the causes of the excessive selling prices, which in turn cause the illicit practices.

The case of charas is, I consider, a convincing example of how the prohibition of any popular exciseable drug or liquor in India, always fail and defeat the objects desired, viz., by invariably resulting in greater consumption of the illicit article than formerly occurred of the licit, while incidentally sacrificing all the public revenue formerly obtained from the duties on the licit article.

EXCISE SITUATION.

The excise situation is getting worse each year. The present policy of rationing and other excessive restriction is in these circumstances clearly a failure. So far from doing good it is positively harmful, as it is producing more drinking and that too of spirit of much higher strength than the Government liquor. The spread of illicit distillation and importation means growing disrespect for law and order and lowering of public morale, while the futility of restrictions easily evaded must bring Government into contempt. Rationing, it may be observed, was introduced only as an experiment. The Bombay Excise Committee of 1922-23 recognising the danger of illicit distillation were against extending it then to rural areas.

WANTED CHANGE OF POLICY

To check therefore all these evils, viz., increased consumption of the combined amount of licit and illicit liquor, excise crimes, demoralisation of the public and the drain on the income of the labouring classes caused by excessive prices, a change of policy is in my opinion required. The strength of country spirit should be raised where the public taste desires this. Rationing should be abandoned, consumption regulated when necessary, by varying still head duty, and consideration be made regarding a re-imposition of maxima selling prices. The system in the Punjab and elsewhere of maxima selling prices combined with auction, is reported to work well and is probably the best model for this Presidency. Maxima selling prices have always been maintained in the Akrani area of West Khandesh and work attisfactorily. The Indian Excise Committee a 1905-06 were convinced of the necessity of maxima selling prices to protect the customers and held that such regulation did not involve any danger of an increase in the natural consumption.


EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1897.

*Head Office:* BOMBAY.

An Insurance Policy Secures INDEPENDENCE for you and your Dependents. *Enquiries Invited.*

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., *Managers.*


## SALE OF GHEE AND MUNICIPAL LICENCE

—:o:—

### A TEST CASE IN HIGH COURT

An important test case regarding the sale of ghee was decided by the Hon. Justice Mirza and Patgar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The accused Ratansi Hirji, a grain dealer at Kolsa Moholla was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for Keeping ghee for sale without a Municipal License, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10. Against this he appealed to the High Court.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant and Mr. K. N. Coyaji for the Municipality.

Mr. Chhatrapati argued that Sec. 412-A of the Municipal Act required a license to be obtained for keeping for sale milk, butter and milk products, but it did not include "ghee" which though made from butter was quite a different article.

Mr. Chhatrapati also pointed out that S. 394 schedule M. specifically provided that no license was required for selling ghee if it was under four cwts. In this case the accused was a retail dealer and the ghee found with him was less than 4 cwts. This section was later than section 412 A which was nullified.

Their Lordship allowed the appeal and ordered the fine to be refunded to the accused.

## ALARMING SPREAD OF SOCIAL EVIL

(Continued from page 6.)

found to be married recently and were infected before marriage.

42 per cent. of the male admissions were young unmarried men in the prime of life.

At the J. J. Hospital:

30 per cent. out-door patients were found to be suffering from venereal disease. 18 per cent. of the in-door patients were also found infected.

At the Motlibai Hospital:

29 per cent. of the patients were found to be infected.

At the Dwarkadas Lallubhai Children's Clinic:

Out of five babies that come up for diseases of early infancy, one is congenitally syphilitic.

Eleven per cent. of the patients that go to the City general practitioners are venereally affected. A majority of such patients usually go to the specialists and hakims, and it is hard to say what their exact number is.

The rate of still-births in Bombay is 80 per 1,000 live-births—that is to say, 1,878 babies are born dead every year and out of these 20 per cent die of syphilis.

**STARTING AT THE WRONG END.**

For some years past the Vigilance Association of Bombay has been doing really creditable public service in this direction. It is mainly through its efforts that the evil of prostitution has been kept down within reasonable bounds and many an innocent victim of its lure saved.

But what the Vigilance Association has done and is doing, will not suffice to meet the situation. It is just like aiming at the destruction of a tree and starting at the top by clipping twigs and cutting branches. This may mitigate the effects but the root causes will remain as potential of mischief as ever.

**THE NEED OF THE HOUR.**

The Vigilance Association has been aiming at the extinction of brothels, a task the magnitude of which, it seems to have realised faintly. And to this end it wants legislation to be enacted. The Government, however, has not moved in the matter to the extent expected but it may be pardoned for not doing so for it is a task which no Government in any country can claim to undertake without the willing and intelligent co-operation of the public. Once the public is made to feel the dangers of the social evil to itself and to posterity, it is merely a matter of a few years to see the desired transformation in its attitude, and the consequent elimination of the evil itself. But to have this done it is necessary to awaken the mass mind by an active educative propaganda on a wide scale. To this end, propaganda centres will have to be established in the different parts of the City with the object of educating the masses, warning them of the dangers of the social evil, and hiping the victims of immoral traffic to regain their lost position in society and live an honest and pure life. In this connection, the Social Purity League which was recently formed in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, to promote, among others, the above objects, deserves to be congratulated. It is to be hoped that the League will be able to enrol the support of enthusiastic workers for its cause, and that many other Leagues would spring up to emulate its noble example.

## MYSTERY RAVELLED

—:o:—

### COOCH BEHAR MAHARANI'S JEWELLERY TRACED

NEW DELHI, March. 5.

The mysterious disappearance of jewelleries and raiments of the Maharani of Cooch Behar to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs is atlast on a fair road of being unearthed.

It has already been reported that Rai Bahadur Debindyal D.S.P., acting on certa in information, raided a house in Karol bagh arrested 3 persons and recovered /a portion of the jewellery. A report has now received that the police acting on the information of a boy combed every jewellery shop of Aligarh and at last recovered jewellery to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs from the bed of a dark, dirty and unused well. —Free Press.

## SIMON BOYCOTT ECHO

### SERGEANT CARTER'S APEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

A petition for admission of appeal was made by Sergeant Carter of the Bombay Police who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 by Mr. M. S. Pandit, 3rd Presidency Magistrate for assaulting Mr. Y. J. Meherally and others who formed a procession as a boycott demonstration against the Simon Commission on their first visit in February last.

Mr. B. G. Rao who appeared for the petitioner submitted that the Magistrate's judgment was vitiated by his excluding from his consideration an important document namely the complainants' version of the incident given at the earliest opportunity which showed that it was not till the crowed had refused to disperse that the accused was obliged to resort to force as per instructions of his superior officers. The court had also erred in not considering the legal aspects of the case with special reference to sections 32 and 140 of the Bombay City Police Act. It was also pleaded that a fine of Rs. 100 was too heavy in view of the circumstances of the case.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships admitted the appeal and fixed the hearing for 18th instant.


PRIMAPHONES

(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

PRIMAPHONE TABLE GRANDS have retained their position of unapproachable Supremacy and are acknowledged as Ideal Phones for Ideal Homes. Equipped with Mechanically and Scientifically Perfect Motors. Improved S Style Tonearms, amplifying sound chamber, and all metal improved Sound Boxes; they maintain their proud position as Quality Phones of Quality Tone.

MODEL NO. 104, DOUBLE SPRING Rs. 100.

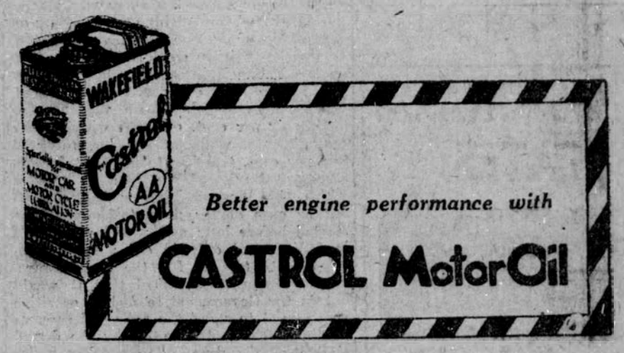
Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

*Sole Distributors:*

Bombay Phono General Agency,

520-22-24, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—"PRIMAPHONE."




*Better engine performance with*

CASTROL Motor Oil

WHAT IS MERCKOZONE?

Merckozone is Hydrogen Peroxide "Merck" which is a preparation of exceptional purity and reliability. The market has recently been flooded with preparations of doubtful strength and purity; a special name has therefore been adopted, and all users of Hydrogen Peroxide are requested to specify MERCKOZONE *and accept no substitute.*

The manifold properties of Merckozone render it indispensable in every home in the treatment of wounds, its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties promote rapid healing, as a mouth wash it wards off throat and lung affections and keeps the teeth white and clean; a compress soaked with MERCKOZONE will assist in removing blackheads, pimples etc., in manicure it bleaches the nails, removes stains and brightens the dull parts. In the household it is used for bleaching stains out of linen, cleaning articles of ivory and bone and for cleaning straw hats, etc.

There is nothing so valuable to the housewife as MERCKOZONE and no household should ever be without a bottle.

Issued in 4 oz., 10 ozs., and 20 ozs. patent bottles, on sale everywhere.

*ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR MERCKOZONE—*
HE CAN SUPPLY IT.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots.

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

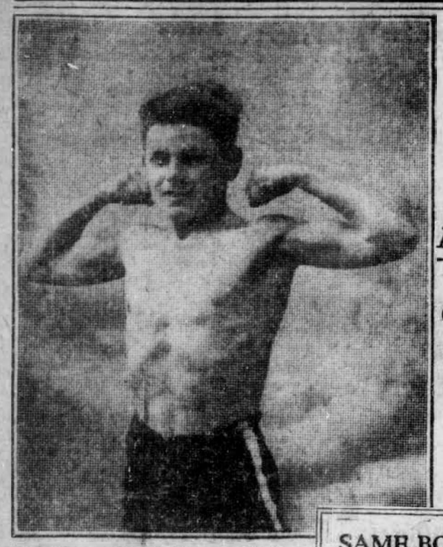
**Announcement**

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

**Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA**

**Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting**

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



*How VIROL builds FOR LIFE*

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

**PROOF that only VIROL can show**

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAMB BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6¾ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

**VIROL**

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

**GREAT INDIAN HOTEL**

36, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta (South-west Corner of Medical College.)

LARGEST CHEAPEST CAPACITY CHARGEST

Up-to-date Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentleman.

CHARGES:—Rs. 0-8-0, 5-12-0, 4-0-0, 2-8-0 per DIEM Tele:—"Cosmostyle." Phone:—3671.

**FREE! FREE!!**

**A DIARY FOR 1929**

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.

Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI

177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE

**Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.**

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

*For Prospectus &c., please write to :-*

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

## GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

### A GREAT EGYPTIAN'S DEATH.

The death of Shaikh Abdul Aziz Chavesh is an irreparable loss to Egypt. The intellectual, literary and social movements have received a great shock on account of his death. The deceased was a well known figure in the entire Islamic World. In the beginning the Shaikh served in the Educational Department. He was then appointed as Professor of Arabic at the Cambridge University. But he gave it up and adopted politics. He took over the reins of "Al-Liwa" after the death of Mustafa Kemal. This paper was the organ of the Hizb-ul-Watan. And since it was the target of attacks from the Government side, the Shaikh had to undergo imprisonment for some time. After his release he left for Europe and stayed for some time in Turkey. During the War he was not allowed to enter Egypt. During his exile he did his best to serve Egyptian interests. One day he quietly reached Egypt where the Government offered him a high post in the Education Department. Since that time onward he devoted himself wholly and solely to education. He was ill for the last two years. His condition grew worse for even during his illness he went on working. He did his utmost to afford educational facilities for the children of the poor and the labourers. He opened night schools for them. He carried on a vigorous propaganda in favour of compulsory primary education and it is now that his efforts are bearing fruit. He was a literary genius so much so that during the editorship of "Al-Liwa", the great literary persons of the day paid their homage to him. He was much persecuted by the Government for his political activities, but he never budged an inch from his position. During his exile he suffered a great deal. He had to starve even. But he cheerfully bore all these troubles and misfortunes for the sake of his country. He was only 58 at the time of his death. He has left five sons and one daughter. The whole country is in mourning for his death.—("Hamdard.")

According to "Ash-Shura," Mecca is full of Hajis from Java. It is said that the number of the Hajis who have arrived in the holy land of the Hedjaz, stands at 29,984.—("Hamdard.")

### GANDHI-VICEROY POURPARLERS.

"Hamdard" refers to the Tea Party arranged by the Hon. V. J. Patel in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and then remarks:—"Nothing definite can be said of what passed between Gandhiji and the Viceroy. But this much is certain that political questions were discussed. The Hindu-Muslim question and the Bombay riots were among the subjects discussed. It is also surmised that the Viceroy tried to find out Gandhiji's point of view with regard to the ultimatum given to Government by the Congress. The question of the date on which Civil Disobedience is to Begin was also discussed. It is also surmised that the objections made by Mr. Jinnah against the Nehru Report, were also brought under discussion. None knows as to the ultimate result of these conversations. But one thing is certain and it is that the way has been made clear for a conference of this sort. After the party was over, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Malaviyaji held consultations for a long time."

Lala Nanha Mal Janki has given Das donation of Rs. 3,750 for the construction of an Arya Samaj Mandir at Bazar Sitaram.—("Tej").

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi" as follows:—All the sections of Hindus are writing articles in support of Afghanistan. This attitude of the Hindus is most commendable and I thank them for the same in the name of those who think with me. The present attitude of the Hindus is a proof of the fact that the Hindus have now awakened and that they understand what is good and what is bad for them. The troubles of Afghanistan are of short duration only and the time of peace is near when we shall thank our Hindu brethren for the 2nd time.—("Pratap").

The "Zamindar" learns that Bacha-e-Saqqa has given a very mild reply to he Russian ultimatum in the course of which he has promised to make sufficient amends within four weeks. He has also assured Russia that such incident will not be repeated in future.—("Tej").

The "Zamindar" learns that the son of the Pir Saheb of Shor Bazar has left for Bombay after interviewing the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.—("Tej").

"Jarida-e-Bhopal" publishes the following over the signature of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Bhopal state:—As the crops have suffered a great deal owing to the recent wave of winter, and as there are fears of a famine in the State, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has for the sake of his subjects, prohibited until further orders the export of wheat, gram, maize and jowar.

## RESTORING PEACE IN BOMBAY

### GOVT. THANKS OFFICIALS

### BUT NO MENTION OF CITIZENS COMMITTEE

A resolution, dated February 28, records the Government of Bombay's high appreciation of the services rendered by the Military, Police, Magistracy and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Bombay City Centre) during the recent disturbances in the City.

The resolution observes:—"The Governor-in-Council also desires to convey to Mr. P. A. Kelly, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the officers and men of the Bombay City Police his thanks for the services rendered by them during the recent disturbances in the city. He desires to place on record his high appreciation of the conduct of the Bombay City Police under circumstances of great difficulty and of the energy, fact and discretion shown in meeting an emergency of great danger. He desires further to express his thanks to Mr. Kelly for the efficiency of the police force under his command and for the measures taken by him to deal with the disturbances.

The Governor-Council also desires to convey his thanks to Captain W. Nunan, M.D., J.P., District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E., Superintendent, and the members of the Parsi Division of the Brigde, and to those members of the Cosmopolitan and Jewish Divisions who were on duty, for the very valuable work in helping the injured which was done by them during the disturbances, and for the courage and skill with which the task w

Government have also addressed the following letters to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, To Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, reads as follows:—

Sir,—I as asked to convey you the thanks of the Governor-in-Council for the very valuable services rendered by yourself as Chief Presidency Magistrate and by the Stipendiary and Honorary Presidency Magistrates during the recent disturbances in Bombay City, and to say that the Governor-in-Council greatly appreciates the energy, tact and discretion shown under circumstances of great difficulty and during very long periods of duty with the Police and Military.

2.—I am to request that you will communicate the thanks of the Governor-in-Council to the Presidency Magistrates both Stipendiary and Honorary who were on duty during the emergency.

## DISCOVERY OF A NEW INSCRIPTION

### REIGN OF EMPEROR CHANDRA GUPTA II

By the efforts of Pandit Bholanatha and Rai Bahadur Pandit Radhakrishna of Mathura an inscription was discovered in Mathura in U. P. in July last. It is now in the possession of Pandit Bholanatha and steps are being taken to acquire it for the Mathura Museum. Last week Mr. W. C. Dible, I. C. S., the Collector and District Magistrate Mathura, asked me to inspect the inscription and report on its importance. I could at once see that the inscription is of very great historical importance. I therefore announce herewith the discovery to the public—writes Mr. D. B. Diskarkar, Curator, Mathura Museum in the "Leader" of Allahabad.

The inscription is incised on a small stone pillar and consists of 17 lines of writing. It refers to the reign of the great Gupta emperor Chandragupta II, son of Samudragupta, and is dated the fifth doy of the bright half of the first (Ashadha) in the Gupta Samvat 61, which is expressed both in words and symbols. This Gupta year is equivalent to the year 380 A. D. and it is worthy of note that there were two months of Ashadha in the year 380 A. D. The object of the inscription is to record the building of a sanctuary by Arya Uditacharya.

The great historical importance of the inscription lies specially in the fact that it is the earliest Gupta date so far found It is also the earliest date for the reign of the Gupta emperor, Chandragupta II whose earliest date so far in 82. His latest date known in 93. The present inscription which carries back his reign at once by twenty one years shows that Chandragupta II had a long reign.

J.Z 1170.

**Zam-Buk Expels Skin Disease**

ZAM-BUK cures eczema, itch, psoriasis, prickly heat, ringworm, and other diseased conditions of the skin in a way quite impossible to ordinary fatty ointments and dressings. Zam-Buk, by reason of its high refinement and herbal origin, penetrates deep into underlying tissues. It quickly soothes pain and itching, allays swelling, inflammation, and soreness and drives out disease.

**Zam-Buk Heals Ulcers & Bad Legs**

EVEN in the worst cases of bad legs, ulcers, old wounds, abscesses, and flesh-eating sores, Zam-Buk healing is truly marvellous. Zam-Buk first removes all heat and tormenting irritation from sore, ulcerated places. It then draws out bad matter and helps Nature to build new healthy tissue-cells. Thus, Zam-Buk thoroughly cleanses diseased parts and grows new skin.

**Zam-Buk Prevents Blood-Poison**

BEING "soothing," healing and antiseptic, Zam-Buk is the ideal first-aid. In cuts, scratches, bruises, insect bites and stings, burns, scalds, etc., smear gently with Zam-Buk and bandage with clean rag. Zam-Buk alone ensures speedy clean healing for it provides the broken tissues with a valuable antiseptic shield until the process of repair is complete. Zam-Buk prevents festering and suppuration and kills as well as excludes the germs of blood-poison and lock-jaw.

Get a box of Zam-Buk to-day. Use it for all your skin troubles and injuries.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs, Zam-Buk is the safest and most effective healing preparation ever discovered.

**Zam-Buk**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:-Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Komp & Co., Ltd., Dharvi Rd., Bombay, etc.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted heats of imitators.

**Your health requires THE BEST**

*Insist always on being supplied with genuine*

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

*The perfect and most valuable Remedy for* Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

*Beware of imitations and substitutes.*

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

*Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:* THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

**Widen the Field of your Business and Increase the Sales of your Goods by Advertising in**

**"SWARAJYA"**

The leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

*For further particulars and advertisement rates apply to :—*

MANAGER, SWARAJYA,
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing in to a
healthy boyhood.

# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 6 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# SWARAJ THROUGH THE LEAGUE

## MR. VIJAYARAGHACHARIYA'S NOVEL SCHEME

### League of Nation's Intervention

### ONLY SOLUTION FOR POLITICAL & COMMUNAL TROUBLES

The following conversation took place recently between Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and a friend of his on the problem of the political future of India in the course of which Mr. Achariar propounds a solution which will be found as striking as it is original:—

K.—You will remember the request personally made to you by me on your return from Calcutta, early in January last, regarding your own considered views on the present political situation as plisclosed by the discisions reached in Calcutta by the Congress and Contention during the last Congress week. You were somewhat reluctant, I thought, to freely express them then. In the light of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Assembly, the other day do you think you can now comply with my request?

C. V.—I shall make an endeavour. I should like to say at once that the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, made in opening the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly the other day, does not much alter the very acute political situation reached, notwithstanding that he therein made some refreshingly original statements which, in my humble opinion, entitle him to the country's gratitude.

K.—I am greatly surprised at what you say. I fear that you are yourself original in your opinion. Pray, tell me what in your view are the statements, which are be found in that speech which can secure him our grateful thanks.

C. V.—Well, I do not know if I am original in my judgment on the speech in question I trust that you remember the historic pronouncement of the 20th August 1917. While that announcement does contain a pledge that the destiny of British India is responsible government as an integral part of the British Empire, it is impossible to conceive a more diplomatic device to lull a subject people into fancied security and hopes and consequent political inactivity. The real author of that idea was Lord Curzon. It does not at all recognise the right of self-determination or anything approaching it on the part of the people of this country on the country the promised of responsible government on the to be gradual was to be achieved by successive stages and that Government at home and in India were to be the exclusive jrdges both as to the time and measure of each advanse! The people of this country have not been dedeived by this extraordinary political device. It simply shows that Englisment are not good judges of character. Now for the first time, His Excellency the Viceroy has interpreted it as an honest promise of responsible government on the one hand and on the other that the people of this country must have a voice in determining the arrangement to be finally reached. He admits that the solution of the present pollitical situation is possible only by mdthal agreement between Great Britain and India. He admits too that it would be short-sighted policy on the part of Parliament if it tries a solution of the present impasse which would not carry the willing consent of the people of this country. These admissions imperfect as they are, of the right of the people of this country to ordain their own system of government, are almost if not quite new in the history of authoritative proclamations and pronouncements, pledges and promises made from time to time in reference to India.

K. Have you no other criticism to offer on the speech?

C. V. I have a great deal to say. But it is not quite necessary to traverse the whole of the speech for the purpose we have in view, I would allude to one or two points. His Lordship does not find his way to say what the people of this country should do if a solution is not reached by mutual agreement. He takes good care to say, however, Cromwell-like, that Government would ever keep the powder dry for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the country Reading between the lines it is clear that while he is prepared to do his best to interpret our wishes to the Parliament and to co-operate with us in reaching a mutual agreement, he necessarily implies that if any such agreement is not reached, we should remain content with what we might get eventually from Parliament. But if, on the other hand, we take to non-co-operation in view to secure full responsible government at once, not to say absolute independence, the British Government would take good care to maintain law and order that is to say to use all the available force to prevent the success of the movement of non-co-operation. Here we are.

APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

K.—Then what is the course which at all is open to us?

C. V.—The only course open to us now is an appeal to the League of Nations to save us. And the League of came to save us. Nay more. The League of Nations is the only resource open to us to save us now both from ourselves and from our rulers and establish Dominion Status with financial stabilisation and economic prosperity. For this supreme purpose the League of Nations can start an enquiry into the present political and economic conditions of our country and recommend the immediate establishment of Dominion Status in it under Letters Patent of the King Emperor.

K.—I am most agreeably surprised. Is not your idea quite new. I dare not say startling? It is now nine years since this great institution was started. How was it that during all this time nobody suggested an appeal to the League of Nations for help to achieve our freedom?

C. V.—I don't know if my idea is new. But, however, I venture to say that an appeal to the League of Nations can be legally made for the high purpose we have in view. I am further satisfied that, from technical grounds, the League of Nations declines to help us we shall still be gainers because we shall have then gained the sympathy of the world in our struggle to gain our freedom and our process of non-co-operation will be better appreciated in the opinion of the world at the only weapon open to us. So it would be the easier for us to reorganize this movement with efficiency and the Government in using force against us under the name of law and order will stand condemned at the bar of the world's public opinion.

IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE

Is there any distinction in rights and privileges or duties between one class and another? I believe there is none.

C. V.—None whatever. There are but two conditions:—The first is that every one of the members should be fully self-governing, it does not matter whether it is called a State, Dominion or a Colony; and the second is that every one of them should undertake the duties and obligations arising from the membership and guarantee o carry them out.

K.—If so, can you explain how India which is not fully self-governing, if it is self-governing at all to any extent, has become a member of the League of Nations? Is it not a very curious circumstance?

C. V.—It is the only one among the fifty-five members of the League of Nations which is not a self-governing State or Dominion. And this very anomally is our hope. We fully expect the League of Nations to get rid of this strange anomally and raise India really and in fact to the level of the other members as she is now theoretically and technically occupying the same status with them. We must remember that India is among the first class of members namely "Original Members" who signed the Treaty of Verailles. She was one of the "Allied and Associated Powers."

THE ALTERNATIVE.

K.—Do kindly tell me how we are to proceed in order to make this appeal to the League of Nations and what exactly we had better do for the purpose.

C. V.—We must remember that under the Covenant the activities of the League may be divided into two principal spheres, namely those relating to the preservation of international peace and avoidance of war on the one hand and on the other those relating to the promotion of health conditions and economic prosperity of the world. I may add that, as a sort of corollary to its two sets of activities, another sphere has been added, namely, the protection and guarantee of the rights of minorities weather racial, religious or linguistic. I venture to think that the League of Nations has jurisdiction to interfere in the affairs of India just at this crisis from the standpoint of every one of its three spheres of action, hirst and foremost, the League has jurisdiction to interfere on the supreme ground which is the essence of its very existence, namely, the preservation of peace and prevention of rupture and war and anarchy. There can be no doubt whatever that if Dominion Status is not forthwith established in India the people are resolved to take to non-co-operation including non-payment of taxes to Government and they are bound to take to it as the only weapon open to them. And this method to achieve their salvation is sure to lead to a rupture between the United Kingdom and even its Dominions on the hand and the people of India on the other. The speech of His Excellency at the Legislative Assembly leaves no doubt on the point. But we really required no threat or menace on his part to induce us to believe that a serious rupture little short of a war would surely be the result.

TWO INSTANCES OF LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION.

K.—Let us then assume that the League of Nations has jurisdiction to interfere in view to the solution of the present political situation in India and that it is its duty to help us in reaching the solution. What do you think the probable attitude of the United Kingdom in this behalf would be?

C. V.—Well, I can only speculate. Her first and foremost objection would be the denial of the League's jurisdiction to interfere. She would probably plead that the question of the settlement of the relations between her and India falls within her "domestic jurisdiction" within the meaning of clause (9) of Article XV of the Covenant and, therefore, that the League has no jurisdiction. I venture to submit that the objection would not hold. The relation between India and the United Kingdom is clearly international. Otherwise she could not have been her ally and one of the "Allied and Associated Powers" for the Great War and Peace and it is impossible to conceive that it could be a domestic business of the latter country. It is too late for her to deny India a status in the League equal to that of any other member, deliberately assigned to her in collaboration with herself (United Kingdom) from start for which India has been paying but to handsomely and that she (India) has been ever accorded equal rights of participation and voting in the activities of the League. It must be remembered that the Covenant of the League is its full and varied jurisdiction has to be determined and ascertained in relation to its actual activities in view to achieve its high purposes. I would take two instances of its activities, those relating to the Aaland Islands and the Irish Free State, as most germane to the point in question.

THE METHOD OF APPROACH.

K.—I am certainly inclined to agree with you in this view. Please tell me how we are to proceed in order to bring the matter to the attention of the League.

C. V.—This question is easily answered. It is the duty of the Governments of Great Britain and India under Article XB, to submit the matter to the Council of the League; either of them may give notice of the existence of the dispute between them to the Secretary-General of the League. If neither of them would do its duty, a not unlikely event, then any other Member-State of the League may invite its attention to the subject matter by exercising its "friendly right" under clause (2) of Article XI just as Great Britain did in reference to the dispute between Finland and the Aaland Island. If the people of India, by means of any one of their innumerable organisations do not succeed in persuading one of the remaining fifty-three Member-States to act under this Article, a most unlikely contingency, still I submit, there are other ways open to us. It is clear that the people of India have the right and power to submit their case to the League of Nations in view to its investigation and settling our dispute with the British Empire in regard to our political emancipation. The President of the Indian National Congress or of the All-Parties' Convention for instance, not to mention other non-official public organisations such as the Hindu Maha Sabha or the Muslim League, can, like M. Briand, invite the attention of the League of Nations to the very acute political situation in India, calculated to lead to a dangerous rupture with the British Empire and effectually start its jurisdiction for the exercise of all its powers under the Covenant for reaching a satisfactory solution in the interest of peace.

Above all, the League has power to intervene for this purpose if the circumstances affecting the question are such as to threaten to disturb the peace. In our own case the several minorities and majority can agree to refer the whole question to the League. The Hindu-Moslem problem has been found to be too tough to be settled by the people of this country Past experience shows that it is not easy for us to solve it in the near future. On the other hand there is no near chance of the powers that be enabling us to reach a satisfactory solution. Without a solution of this important problem it is admittedly impossible to establish Dominion Status, much less absolute independence, in our country and to successfully maintain the same. Judging from its hitherto very satisfactory activity in this behalf in Europe the League of Nation is the but and perhaps beyond the tribunal that can settle this question to the satisfaction of all parties in India. For this purpose any minority in India can move the Council of the League to enter into an investigation of the subject and even the Hindus can do so as they are in a minority in some provinces. Besides they are most interested in satisfactorily and permanently securing a settlement of the claims and disputes relating to the rights of all the minorities in India in order to reach the political and economic freedom of the whole country. Our Muslim brethren throughout the country can possibly have no objection to this course but on the other hand they should welcome the suggestion. It must be remembered that Persia is one of the Member States of the League and they can have no reason to entertain any fear that the investigation and decision of the League of Nations as to their rights as a minority would not be thoroughly impartial and satisfactory.

INDEPENDENCE AND DOMINION STATUS.

K.—There is one important aspect of the whole problem to which I must call your attention. You will remember that the volume of opinion in favour of absolute independence of India is increasing and that the Congress in its resolution for Dominion Status has recognised this growing opinion in accepting the ultimatum attached to it. Assuming that Great Britain won't let us have full Dominion Status this year or in the near future, do you think the country should ask the League of Nations for the establishment of mere Dominion Status and not for absolute independence? What would be the attitude of the League of Nations if we ask for absolute independence?

C. V.—A complete answer to this question would be very long indeed. In the first place the league would not entertain such an appeal as being beyond its jurisdiction. The Covenant says that, provided its members are fully self-governing, it is immaterial whether any such member is a State or a Dominion or a Colony. Prof. Laski says and rightly in my view, that the League has no power to ask Great Britain to quit India. No doubt if the world's peace is menaced by an attempt on the part of India to secure complete independence, it has jurisdiction to interfere but it has also another essential principle to follow at the same time, viz., international justice according to the Covenant; and the Covenant having deliberately limited its activities on well-expressed principles, the League would not and could not assist us if we try to secure absolute independence. On the other hand, if we decline to accept its recommendations in view to conciliation it would leave us severely alone or perhaps it may use all the powers it possesses to restrain us in our atempt in view to the world's peace. In the second place I believe most conscientiously, as have ever done all my life, that independence is undesirable in interests and perilous too to aim at absolute independence for our country.

K.—Surely you may be right as regards your view that the League cannot entertain our appeal for total independence, but I am simply surprised that you maintain the extraordinary position that our independence is undesirable in our own interest. How can it be? Would you be against our independence even if Great Britain withdraws or if we can win it by peaceful means?

C. V.—I have no hesitation in answering your questions in the affirmative. The first contingency would never happen and the latter hypothesis won't arise at all, and we shall not be able to win independence by peaceful means, or by bloodshed even. In the next place Dominion Status has in substance all the advantages of absolute independence without its disadvantages. You must remember that from very ancient times one of the chief factors of lasting political independence of a country has been powerful and loyal allies. Isolated independence is precarious and is becoming more and more so. The late war could not have been won but for the association of very powerful allies. Dominion Status means that India has several allies who are bound to stand by her in case of external danger just as India is bound to stand by them all in such an emergency. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of this vital aspect of the entire question.

ADVANTAGES OF DOMINION STATUS.

K.—Well, be it so. But even in that case, we shall have to fight and win Dominion Status by non-co-operation as Great Britain won't let us have it peacefully. What becomes of the ultimatum of the Congress resoultion then?

C. V.—Yes, Nothing should provoke us into a rebellion, even a peaceful rebellion for the sake of technical independence. It would be really perilous While Dominion Status would be much more easily won by us even if we fail to secure the intervention of the League of Nations, as I have already explained, it is best for our country I am not one of these men who believe and assert that we cannot defend ourselves against foreign aggression. Besides the advantage just mentioned of being associated with Great Britain and her Dominions for purposes of defence against external aggression, there are two other very great advantages in our becoming a Dominion, and that with the assistance of the League of Nations. Let us not forget that as soon as we become a Swarajya nation, whether as a Dominion or as an absolutely independent State, financially we shall be on the brink of national ruin. The story is too long and painful to tell. India is fast losing international credit. The appalling and growing poverty of tde people tells the same dismal tale. So we need the assistance of the League of Nations to save us from this ruin as the saved Austria soon after the War. But for her lead and assistance, the ruin, financially and economically, of Austria would have been certain and complete several years. So we should do everything in our power to secure and retain the League's sympathy in working out our salvation both politically and economically. With her assistance alone can we hope to make our rupee as stable as the Australian crown now is.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE ENGLISH OBJECTION.

K.—One more question and I have done Would not, in case of our appeal to the League of Nations now, Great Britain urge that the intervention of the League would be premature at this time as the Parliment is considering the whole question of Indian Reform?

C. V.—It may. But it won't hold. On the one hand, the reform undertaken by Parliament is limited and narrow in aim and scope, and does not include economic and financial reform without which the political reform even if Dominion Status is established, would be most inadequate and unsatisfactory. Great Britain would by no means reduce the huge and costly services civil and military, nor adopt the soundest financial policies in every direction solely in the interest of India. It is the League of Nations alone that can, with the assistance of disinterested experts, tackle with all the aspects of the complex political problem of our country in a satisfactory way. Again, if this objection should be entertained then after the disposal of the question by the Parliament, the objection would be that the intervention is too soon and that the reform effected should be allowed a chance.

K.—If the League of Nations intervenes now then the labours of the Simon Commission and all the associated committees would all go in vain.

C. V.—Yes, they would. I am not quite sure that the Commission and the Committees, I mean the personnel of them, would not warmly thank the League of Nations and ourselves too in that event. And I imagine that their thanks would be the warmer, the sooner we enter this path fo rachieving our national salvation.

K. So let us prayerfully aim and work.

C. V.—I think I can most appropriately close our talk with an apt quotation from the speech of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, whose recovery from his dangerous illness has filled the hearts of the teeming millions of India with joy and gratitude to Providence, delivered on December 22, 1927, proroguing Parliament:

"I have watched with profound sympathy and satisfaction the steady growth in influence of the League of Nations and the increasing part which it plays in composing international differences and preserving peace. The recent meeting of the Council at Geneva marked a further stage in this progress. My Government will continue to base its policy on loyal co-operation with the League."

Let us mark and inwardly digest the ideas embodied, in this passage especially in the last sentence and do prayerfully hope as we go to perform our duty.—"The Hindu."

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Amendments to the above name Act have already been moved before the Assembly and remarks and suggestions from all quarters are invited.

Permit me to offer mine among the others.

In case of deceased or disabled labourers, all cases pending before the Commissioner or appeals even in the High Courts should be expedited as the financial difficulty is most felt just after the death or accident owing to the suddenness of the occurrence and the consequent additional and heavier expence caused by the emergency to meet the situation, if possible, favourably.

In all cases, especially of bachelors, it must be seen whether they have been helping any persons at the time or death or accident even though they be not relatives at all but who may be termed, for this purpose, as complete strangers, by frequent or even annual financial or material aid even in secret.

I believe the Act includes female labourers for all purposes as well.—Yours etc.

A. CITIZEN.

Mangalore.

## J.P.S & TEMPORARY MAGISTRATES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the military patrols were organised in the city and the Curfew Orders issued in connection with the recent riots, Government enlisted a number of gentlemen, mostly Europeans, to be temporary honorary magistrates on special riot duty.

You know Sir, as much as I do, that the Bombay Government has a certain number of Honourary Magistrate on the permanent list who are being selected every year from among the Justices of the Peace for the City and Island of Bombay. What reasons could there be for Government on this particular occasion to leave aside their own J. P's and appoint outsiders to do Magisterial work during the present situation? One would naturally expect that Government would, in an emergency like this, prefer those gentlemen whose ability and respectability are known to them and to whom Government have already given certain statutory powers of magisterial nature. Is it that Government has no trust in their J. P's.—Yours etc.

ONLOOKER.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.